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Hitler Annexes Polish Territory Into Reich, Allies-Turks Sign Pact

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 19, 1939

Hitler Forms Two Polish Districts

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today announced the formal annexation of Pomorze, Pommerellen and Polish Upper Silesia, conquered Polish provinces, to his expanding Reich.

Two new gaus or administrative districts were formed. These are West Prussia and Posen. For each gau one Reichsstatthalter, or governor, will be appointed by the Führer.

The seat of the West Prussian Governor will be Danzig. The City of Posen will be the Capital of the district of that name.

Treaty Links Turkey, Britain, and France

ANKARA (AP)—The signing of a mutual-assistance pact by Turkey, Great Britain, and France was announced here today.

The affixing of the signatures followed close on the suspension of negotiations between Turkey and Soviet Russia—talks apparently designed to draw Turkey closer to her big eastern neighbor.

Grew Outlines Firm U. S. Policy in Far East

TOKYO—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew made a strong statement on American policy in the Far East in a speech to the American-Japan Society here which is regarded as a direct reflection of a strengthening of the Washington Government's attitude toward aggression in the Far East.

Mr. Grew left no doubt but that America would in future draw the line at any further infringement of foreign rights on Japan's part. [Details: Page 2.]

Kuhn Says Bund Still Fights Communists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fritz Kuhn told the Dies Committee today that his German-American Bund still is fighting Communists in this country although it approves the new Russo-German pact. [Details: Page 9.]

Endurance Fliers Pass 20-Day Mark

LANCASTER, Calif. (AP)—It was 480 hours, or 20 days, in the air at 9:09 a. m. (Pacific Standard Time) today for Wes Carroll and Clyde Schlieper. In a seaplane, they are trying to break all endurance flight records. If they stay up another week, they will equal the unlimited airplane endurance time of 653 hours, 34 minutes.

Roosevelt Orders Warplanes to Brazilian Fete

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has directed the Army to send six of its largest bombers to Rio de Janeiro to participate in the celebration Nov. 15 of the fiftieth anniversary of the Brazilian Republic.

Brazilian Visits U. S. to Purchase 14 Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Napoleon de Alencastro Guimaraes, Brazilian Secretary of Public Works and Transport, arrived by plane yesterday from Rio de Janeiro to complete details of the purchase of 14 steamships for delivery in Brazil.

WPA Relief Rolls Rise 40,062 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Projects Administration has reported that 1,873,918 persons were on work relief rolls on Oct. 11, an increase of 40,062 over Oct. 4.

London Embassy Leases Estate for Shilling

LONDON (AP)—The United States Embassy has rented for one shilling a year (less than 25 cents) an estate near Windsor Park owned by Horace Elgin Dodge, wealthy American.

Known as St. Leonards, the estate was one of four properties offered the Embassy for use should it be necessary to move from London. The Embassy said the rent was "only a legal formality."

Kiosseivanoff Cabinet Resigns in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—The Bulgarian Cabinet under Premier George Kiosseivanoff resigned today. It had been in office since Nov. 14, 1938.

The resignation, it is said, opens the way for formation of a Government with a more definite policy in the face of the present tense situation in Southeastern Europe.

Belgrade Fair Emphasizes Peace in Balkans

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—An indication that the Balkans believe they can remain free of entanglements in the European war is seen in the Belgrade Fair, which today is in full progress with all Southeastern European countries participating.

Here's One New Deal Bureau That Doesn't Cost a Penny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — An alphabetical New Deal agency has been in existence for a year and the public hasn't known about it.

The agency is known as "USA." You can't find anything about it in Federal publications, because it is a make-believe agency, set up by a little group of New Deal serious-thinkers. They are seeking impersonality in criticizing in public the faults of governmental procedure, and have created the fictitious "USA" to avoid having it said that they are speaking of their own pet alphabetical groups.

So "USA"—Urban Security Administration—has been organized. It is the contrivance of the Washington Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The paper aim of this mythical New Deal agency is "to restore prosperity to the cities, towns, and villages of the United States, and for the creation of improved conditions of health and happiness of their population." Actually it is just a "goat."

The USA hasn't spent much, as Federal spendings go—only $6,000,000, and it hasn't cost the taxpayers a dime.

Even the USA comes up against realities now and then. At its first meeting, Ferdinand A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, proposed that he, as Chairman, be made sole administrator, pointing that management experts favor the single head over cumbersome boards. But Mr. Silcox was overruled because the USA's board is its discussion group, and Mr. Silcox couldn't very well discuss things all by himself.

The USA has its own legal staff (to protect it from the legal staffs of other departments), and has thrashed out the functions of research and the merits of decentralization into field divisions.

Officials of the USA met on Oct. 18 to "reorganize" it, but they strayed from the subject and launched an attack on the Federal budgeting system with John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, urging that business and Government put their heads together and make joint budget plans. That way, he said, the Government could tell how much to spend to keep the country on an even keel.

Other members proposed a merger of the Budget Bureau and a national planning body and urged absorption of the Civil Service Commission by the President's new executive staff.

The World At Your Fireside
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Did You Feel 'Quake? Well, There Was One

Thousands of persons in New England experienced a minor earthquake at 7 a. m., today, during which houses swayed, breakfast dishes rattled and a pot spilled over in one home; but no serious damage was reported.

Dr. L. Don Leet, Harvard University seismologist, described the tremblor as the most severe since Nov. 18, 1929, when tremors off the Grand Banks caused 28 cable breaks. Dr. Leet estimated the center of today's disturbance as about 200 miles off the New England coast. Other seismographs recorded the tremors in New York and Ohio.

Actress Asks Curb on War Emotionalism

Edna May Oliver, screen comedienne, is in town. She is visiting her native Boston after a year's absence.

"I think people need light farce as a comic relief to emotion-stirring events today, but they need to have serious problems to think about, too," Miss Oliver said in a breakfast interview at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel today.

"I think our emotions are easily stirred in times like these. Producers must be careful. People are too easily touched. Emotions are too close to the surface. I haven't cried in years. Probably not since the World War, when people were so stupid they wouldn't allow German music, that beautiful music that belongs to the whole world, to be played, and Kreisler's concerts had to be canceled—fancy—because he was an Austrian! But I cried yesterday when I went to see 'Nurse Edith Cavell' for the third time, and I found new beauties in it that I hadn't noticed before, and I enjoyed it more than the first time. Pictures are so familiar to me they don't usually stir my emotions.

"I hope we won't be so foolish as to let all this great surcharge of emotionalism that is in the air sweep us away into another and more tragic war. I do hope we will stop and think."

Auto Club Sees Millions Saved By New Road

North Shore express road would aid both motorists and business, says Boston AAA head.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans to convert the Rutherford Avenue and Broadway route through Charlestown and Everett into a direct, super-express highway out of Boston to North Shore districts today were used by the Boston Automobile Club as a springboard for its own comprehensive plan of untangling Boston from a maze of traffic said to be curtailing business activities and threatening the tax structure of the whole city.

Forseeing the argument of high costs involved in the Rutherford Avenue project advocated by the Boston Planning Board, Metropolitan Planning Commission and other highway agencies, Fred E. Hamlin, Manager of the local branch of the American Automobile Association, alluded to the heavy investments of Melrose, Malden and Everett commuters in automobiles which they are "unable to use because of the difficulty of getting into and out of Boston."

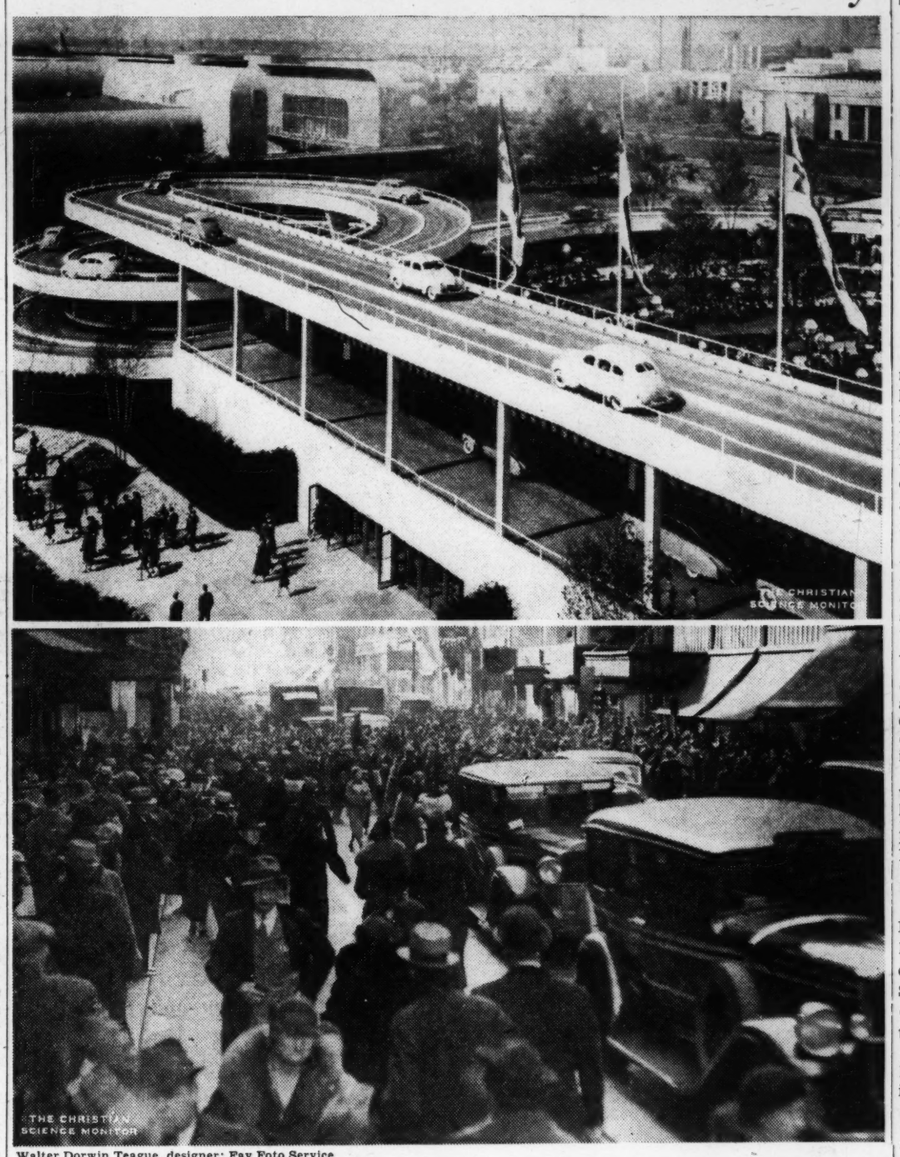
"If it will cost some $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 to open up a new Northern Artery by way of Rutherford Avenue, Sullivan Square and Broadway into Everett and points north along the Newburyport Turnpike, what is that expense compared to the $400,000 annual economic savings to motorists now using that route, the thousands of additional dollars to be realized by Boston business in greater sales, and the added availability of the motorcar for individual transportation to and from intown offices?"

An Economic Issue

Highway construction in Boston, Mr. Hamlin declared, is an economic issue of vast importance to the city, so vast in fact, that he could not understand the state's diversion of $19,000,000 in highway tax funds away from high-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

What Boston Needs for Its Traffic and Why



Walter Dorwin Teague, designer; Fay Foto Service

Visualizing the Future and the Present

Above: "The Highway of Tomorrow," as displayed at the Ford exhibit in the New York World's Fair, is viewed as Boston's need today. Below: Washington Street is presented as one of Boston's worst examples of motor and pedestrian conflict.

Intimate Message from Washington

Washington Sees 'Mr. Smith Goes to Washington' and Is Impressed by Hollywood's Genius for Hokum and Misrepresentation

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Two nights ago most of the Senate, half of the House and practically everybody who belongs to the National Press Club attended the première of "Mr. Smith Goes (or Comes) to Washington" by Frank Capra, at the D. A. R.'s big Constitution Hall here. In many ways, it was a piquant situation. The story tells of an innocent young man who is appointed Senator by a fluke and comes to the capital, where, through an amazing one-man filibuster, his virtue eventually triumphs. Mr. Capra sat in the same box with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana during the performance and all over the house politicians and reporters in black ties learned about how Hollywood views their respective professions, and saw themselves as America will shortly see them.

The event provoked long, long thoughts among many correspondents. Some of the thoughts were about Washington and some about Hollywood. In many ways the play turned out to be excellent entertainment. To the easy-going who accept the stock film conventions and consider a well-placed custard pie the event of an evening, the film will be pleasant and heart-warming in Mr. Capra's well-known manner. To others, it will not be so satisfying. Not, of course, that sophisticated Mr. Capra throws custard pies. Hollywood has risen a notch above that with the years, but the custard-pie attitude is carried on for all that in the naïveté with which it still over-simplifies complicated matters and refuses to see the world as it really is.

Perhaps the Public Expects It

It turns out that Capra Washington correspondents are just the same type of cynical but lovable drunkards who have been seen on stage and screen for generations. Mr. Capra romps through the National Press Club, for instance, and its startled members at the première saw themselves engaging in a barroom brawl with the innocent young Senator from the sticks. The Senators of the United States in turn saw themselves as stock characters, winking their dignified eyes in Congress at a welter of state corruption.

In this strange world of Mr. Capra, one evil political boss can control the entire press of a state, can give orders which exclude a Senator's speech from the public prints, leaving it to young Boy Rangers to present the truth on hand-made presses. It is a Senate in which the galleries freely cheer after speeches and spectators shout down instructions to favorite Senators; it is a Senate in which members boo or applaud a colleague or shun him altogether.

These departures from reality into a fairyland like that of Oz are the more startling because scenic replicas of the Senate have a fidelity that is almost miraculous. Furthermore, Mr. Capra went to the trouble of employing Jim Preston, for 30 years Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, as a technical assistant. It is perhaps symbolical that mere physical minutiae can be duplicated exactly while the essence of an institution is completely lost. One can only wonder what Mr. Capra would do to the Supreme Court if and when "Mr. Smith" came there!

The exasperating feature of the Capra film to the adult mind is that it really might be so helpful in understanding Washington and isn't. There is a sequence of pictures of patriotic shrines offered at one point, for instance, which is about as tingling as anything ever screened. And at the next moment Mr. Capra plunges into sheer Hollywood hokum. Under such circumstances it is perhaps unwise to take the film too seriously. But there is time at least to point out one fact, that Senate gallery audiences don't applaud, and that there is plenty of reason for it.

There'd Be No Holding Them

A good many Senators are natural exhibitionists as it is, and if they were tempted to play any more to the galleries than they already do it is hard to guess when the Nation's business would be transacted. As a matter of fact, in the neutrality debate, there have been one or two instances where the galleries have broken into preliminary applause. There are plenty of ushers on hand, however, who like nothing better than to vary their uneventful and dreary lives by checking such manifestations.

The presiding officer makes his usual threat to "clear the galleries," and the dignified silence once more descends. This salutary silence has its effects—many a ranter has tamed down with the years. The rule is put up in self-defence by members, and veteran members are the firmest in its enforcement. Probably it is because so much of a Senator's life at home is passed in applause-raising that members insist on a little relaxation in Washington.

Furthermore, it would be impossible to carry on a deliberative discussion with constant interruptions from above. The theory of a Senator's speech is that it is a persuasive utterance designed to win over other members. It would not serve this purpose if the guests in the gallery voiced their own views.

The Senate is not a town meeting nor yet a radio forum. It is important to remember this. When all the fun has been had at the Senate's expense, it is yet in essence a deliberative body where it is still possible, under favorable circumstances, for an earnest speech to turn votes and decide an issue.

Richard L. Strout.

Wide World; Irving Lippman

D. A. White — Republican Representative from Ohio
H. C. Lodge, Jr. — Republican Senator from Massachusetts
Frank Capra — Director of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"
Joseph Martin, Jr. — Republican Representative from Massachusetts
A. B. Chandler — Democratic Senator from Kentucky

Italy's Fascist Militia Loses Preferred Place

The following account of happenings in Rome, during the critical days when the Italian Government was hesitating on the verge of war, comes from first-hand investigation made by The Christian Science Monitor's special representative during a recent visit to Italy. The second of four articles follows:

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The outbreak of war found Italy, due to the chain of events described in the preceding article, factually although not technically neutral. Its army was not mobilized for participation. Public opinion was profoundly relieved and jubilant, but its Government and Party line was not adjusted, nor was it certain what use to make of the new position.

The history of events in Italy since then has been the history of a process of gradual adjustment of the new position and of the evolution of new policies and a new attitude toward the belligerents. What happened was a gradual shift from the former Axis alignment to a new policy of political independence, in which Italy has regained relative control of its own destinies and has begun to assess realistically both extreme difficulties involved in maintaining noninvolvement and its also great potential advantages, if successful.

As often in such periods a single personality has played the leading role. In the crisis over the outbreak of war it was King Victor Emmanuel who took a decisive step in preventing mobilization and thereby securing opportunity

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

'Economic Front' in Britain Fosters Stable Wartime Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—Far-reaching plans to unify the economic side of wartime Britain were announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Government now proposes to establish an entirely new "Economic Front" instead of leaving to six different departments the task of producing economic efficiency.

It plans to co-ordinate its economic policy by means of two committees, one a Ministerial committee under Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other under the chairmanship of the industrialist, Lord Stamp.

Thus a vigorous attempt is being made to meet the criticism that while the Government's more expeditious disclosures of recent developments on the war front have encouraged public confidence in the conduct of hostilities the situation on the economic front was a matter of serious concern.

Relief for Unemployment

Protests against the widespread disorganization of industry, growing out of unemployment in some groups of wage-earners, the sharp rising cost of living and general lack of co-ordination in the Government's economic policy, not only had been heard in daily conversations with businessmen, but are being widely voiced in the press.

Moreover the picture of the Government machinery for control of industry, painted by both Government supporters and opposition spokesmen in the House of Commons debate yesterday, appears as a somewhat creaky vehicle with several parts missing but five separate steering wheels, and with the operator of the accelerator, Sir John Simon, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a natural preference for pressing the brake pedal.

Even though the debate did little to remove dissatisfaction with economic results achieved so far, it did throw some light on the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

State Industry Wants No Part Of War Profits

Manufacturers hope to keep U. S. out of war—Tunney says Lindbergh is wrong about war.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With new orders showing the most phenomenal upturn in their history, leading Bay State manufacturers met at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, today for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and dedicated their efforts to keeping America out of war.

Gene Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, addressing the group as a director of a Massachusetts Tap and Die Manufacturing concern, took sharp issue with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

"This is not a war for balance of power," he asserted. "This is a war—the final battle ground—to decide whether we shall continue our Christian democracy or fall into atheistic autocracy."

Mr. Tunney described his latest visit to Russia and said that when he left Russia, entering Finland, he felt as if "a great blanket of fear had been lifted from his mentality."

Backs Correspondent's Facts

Mr. Tunney quoted William Henry Chamberlin, whom he said he had read in The Christian Science Monitor as having said that Stalin deliberately starved 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 Russians because they would not accept Stalin's ideology." Mr. Chamberlin absolutely told the truth in the Monitor," Mr. Tunney said.

"War is negative economics. We want no part of war profits." asserted Howard Coonley, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and Chairman of the Board of the Walworth Company. In one breath Mr. Coonley called upon industrialists to look above opportunists profits and become trustees for the American system of private enterprise. With another breath he asserted the time has come for industry to weed Communists out of its plants

"The revelations before the Dies Committee," Mr. Coonley declared, "are appalling. Be just and fair," he admonished, "but weed the Communists out. We cannot imperil our defenses by harboring those who bore from within."

Mr. Coonley emphatically denied the Communists right to pose as a political party, hence entitled to civil rights.

Would Void Citizenship

"If American citizens," he said, "went to another country and participated in anti-governmental activities they would lose their citizenship. We should act similarly when Americans join a foreign espionage organization like the Communist Party, taking their orders from Moscow."

Mr. Coonley's warnings were well received by the some 600 leading industrialists present.

This meeting, it was pointed out by William M. Rand, President of the Associated Industries group, was the first in more than a decade to be held in an aura of prosperity

Orders for September show a rise of 46 per cent over August, it was announced. These orders indicate a volume that means general operation of plants at capacity for several months ahead.

But what lies ahead of this immediate future is a matter of speculation among all the business leaders present at the meeting. Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company warned that this is the time for decisions based on reason and logic, not on emotions. "We are too prone to get excited," he warned.

That the war will accelerate

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

War Summary

Moves for position were more conspicuous than military activity today as Turkey consummated the long-expected signing of the pact of mutual assistance with Britain and France. The terms of this pact, initialed three weeks ago, were generally considered to be one of the reasons for the failure of Russia to bring about an understanding with the Turks during the Turkish Foreign Minister's recent visit to Moscow.

The Polish campaign saw its generally expected sequel in Herr Hitler's announcement that he had annexed to the Reich those districts captured from Poland, which had previously belonged to the Reich.

The Stockholm conference of the three Scandinavian Kings and the President of Finland ended its two-day conference with every symptom of unity and solidarity between the four democracies in face of the rapid moves of aggressor nations around the Baltic.

Entry into Estonia by Russian troops has begun, the effect on Estonia being more marked than had been expected. Communications between the small Baltic States and foreign countries, except Russia, were said to have been cut off by the Estonian Government.

An economic front is Britain's reply to criticisms that the economic aspect of carrying on the country in wartime was in a less than efficient state. The new program is to co-ordinate the departments working on the economic situation, grouping all the various bodies under the control of two committees, one under the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the other under the Industrialist, Lord Stamp.

At sea Britain's Contraband Control has seized 338,000 tons of contraband goods destined for Germany in the first six weeks of the war.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

New Concessions Made On Neutrality Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Like a battleship going into action the Administration has cleared the decks of its neutrality bill of all superfluous or embarrassing incidentals before a major engagement on the floor of Congress. This result has been achieved in the expectation of an easy vote in the Senate, coming in perhaps a week, and a much less certain vote in the House. The latest concession is sweeping and tremendously important to American shipping, and liquidates practically the last of the big objections to the neutrality bill outside of the cardinal dispute over the repeal of the arms embargo itself.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced formal agreement by Democratic members of the Committee to an amendment opening up the Pacific and Atlantic to American shipping.

American vessels, under the proposed new agreement can ply anywhere in the world with two major exceptions:

They cannot go to ports in the North Atlantic Ocean north of latitude 30 degrees. This means that all European and African ports north of Morocco, neutral or belligerent alike, will be voluntarily barred zones to American merchant vessels, despite the freedom of the sea issue for which the United States in the past has gone to war.

Secondly, it is expected that American ships will be barred from North Atlantic Canadian ports.

Discretionary Power

President Roosevelt, furthermore, will be given discretionary power to cite other specific areas as banned danger zones if the occasion arises.

American ships in any case will not of course be permitted to carry arms, munitions, or implements of war to warring countries.

These concessions were decided upon by a steering committee of Democratic Senators, who speeded their action in the belief that longer delay in the Senate imperils the position of the bill when it gets to the House. The agreement was coupled with a further concession to senatorial objections, of great significance in itself. This was to tighten up the cash-and-carry provisions of the bill to apply them not only to export of arms between Governments and Government agencies, but now, for the first time, between private firms. Here again was an extraneous subject upon which criticism had centered. It has been "stream-lined" out of the bill, leaving the one big issue, clear and simple—as Administration Senators maintain—whether or not to repeal the arms embargo or to keep it in.

"Emergency" Passed

At the same time today Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., made the announcement at his press conference that the war "emergency" as it affects governmental fiscal matters has been "liquidated." This is the more remarkable because at the outbreak of the World War stock markets closed and stayed closed for weeks. They have remained open in the present crisis, and now, so far as the Treasury is concerned, the "emergency" phase has passed. So confident is the Treasury of being able to meet subsequent developments that three business advisers who were called in for assistance have been released on call, to return to their regular occupations.

The other big neutrality event of the day was the Roosevelt proclamation barring submarines from American territorial waters. This was expected to bring Congressional attacks as favoring the allied strategy and hurting Germany. The Administration is prepared to retort, it is learned, that submarines are essentially offensive weapons, while armed merchant vessels are either defensive, or have a status that is not yet decided. President Roosevelt is permitted under the present Neutrality Act to bar one or both types of vessels from American waters.

Mr. Pittman explained that Democratic Committee members had agreed on the new provisions which permit American shipping to operate in the Atlantic below 30 degrees north latitude, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, China and Arabian Seas and, Bay of Bengal. Aircraft, he said, will be permitted to carry all goods save munitions between the United States, and Bermuda and Newfoundland.

"There's been no relinquishment whatever in the mandatory ban on any commerce with belligerents in Europe," Senator Pittman said. "The exceptions become necessary in the interests of commerce.

"The theory is that there will be practically no danger to our seamen in those areas excepted. We know of no war vessels or submarines of opposing forces in those areas.

"We are in no danger of getting into war because of such acts. They have been going on for years. It's danger to lives that leads to war, and we feel that there will be no danger in permitting trade in the areas named."

"AUTUMN GLORY"

3.00

Glorious foliage colors in the pine cones and maple leaves linked to the metal chain! A particularly smart example of the new bib necklaces!

Street Floor

Chandler & Co.

BOSTON

Wonders of Research: Light Evenly Spread

Photoelectric cell and dial equalize force of rays in engraving—Plane captures mites.

A new automatic "electric eye" device to eliminate inaccurate exposures caused by varying light in engraving and similar processes has been announced by General Electric engineers. It includes a photo-electric tube, placed to receive the same light that falls on the work being done, and connections to a control box containing a motor of the type used in electric clocks. Total light required for a given type of exposure can be determined on a dial of the control box. For subsequent exposures, the dial is set at this point and allowed to turn back to zero, where a relay turns off the light.

Light intensity variations occur because of voltage fluctuations and when carbon arcs are used, because of carbon density differences. As the instrument controls total light, it has been named the "totalux." It is especially designed for photo-engraving, lithography, blue printing and rotogravure work.

General Electric

In Engraving Shop

Small "electric eye" device which controls light is seen at the right-hand upper corner of the picture | being copied. Operator regulates action of the "eye" by means of the dial which he is turning.

Insects in High Flight

Dr. A. D. Imms, writing on "Insects in the Upper Air" reports in Nature that while investigations have so far been conducted on a very limited scale, nevertheless since 1934 serious studies of insects trapped during aeroplane flights up to 14,000 feet have disclosed aphids and other homopterous insects at almost every altitude. P. A. Glick of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is quoted at some length from the bulletin, Distribution of Insects, Spiders and Mites in the Air. Mr. Glick asserts that some 4,420 specimens of beetles were captured in plane-carried traps, 32 species of butterflies and moths, 250 genera of bees and wasps, 2,000 or more flies and mosquitoes and 1,461 spiders. One spider was captured at 15,000 feet.

One may wonder how wingless spiders manage to get so high. Some are of so little weight as to be easily tossed about by the winds, while others are definitely "ballooning" spiders which purposely spin a "balloon" of cobwebs caught in air currents like the sails of a boat. Being light in weight, they easily reach high altitudes. Dragon flies were seldom caught in the trays, principally, says Dr. Imms because they managed to keep up with and even fly ahead of aeroplanes traveling 90 miles an hour.

Synthetic Rain

A chemical method to produce rain in periods of drought has been developed by Henrik Görög and Aladór Rovó, Hungarian chemists, according to the Budapest correspondent of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, publication of the American Chemical Society.

"Gaseous, liquid, or solid fuels, placed in containers on the soil or the surface of lakes, are ignited by electric current," it is explained "The quick-lifting masses of hot air are said to cause showerlike summer rains. Meteorologists seem to think the method has possibilities, although the spot where the artificial rain would fall cannot be determined exactly."

Rangers Check Vandals

Superintendent Frank Pinkley of the Southwestern National Monuments suggests that Congressional authority be sought for appointment of a special force of roving rangers to assist in the campaign to stamp out "pothunting" and other vandalism in prehistoric ruins administered by the National Park Service.

Pothunters are people who dig into areas of buried ruins and carry away valuable pieces of pottery and other early artifacts. "We have been crying for years about the continually increasing pothunting which is going on in the Southwest," he said. "If we can get the money from Congress to add four men to my present ranger force, and I can keep those men constantly on the road for the next two years, I will have the pot-hunting in my district pretty well extinguished."

Calendar Revision

A recent paper by H. W. Bearce, co-chief of the Division of Weights and Measures, National Bureau of Standards, urges revision of our present calendar, in which the years are of unequal length. He points to objections in the plan known as the World Calendar, in which there is a 24-hour day without weekday name at one point in each ordinary year and at two points in each leap year, but holds that this is no more open to objection than the recognized practice of dropping a day or repeating a day when crossing the international date line.

Mediation Board Tries Hand In Chrysler Labor Dispute

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 19 (AP)—Seeking an agreement that would return more than 57,000 workers to their jobs, the Michigan Labor Mediation Board brought contending factions in the tie-up of Chrysler automotive plants to a peace conference here today.

Arthur E. Raab, Board Chairman, said both groups were in a "belligerent" mood as discussions which have proceeded for more than a week in Detroit without result were transferred here.

Mr. Rabb opened today's conference with a statement that "great combinations of capital" and "great groups of employees" become "vested with a definite public interest." He urged every effort be made toward an amicable settlement.

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (AP)—Sabotage of production causing a slowing down of operations for two months figured as a new charge in the Chrysler tie-up.

The charge was made by Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President in charge of operations, in a letter to Arthur Raab, Chairman of the Mediation Board.

"There cannot be any doubt but that the C. I. O. Union organized sabotage of production and enforced it over the last two months," Mr. Weckler wrote.

"The C. I. O. Union's sabotage of production reversed the normal process of production. Instead of work flowing more easily over the production lines with time and experience, men have produced less and less—not because of a 'speed-up' but because of Union organized 'slow-downs.'"

In his letter, Mr. Weckler reiterated the company's position that production schedules were not a subject for negotiation. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. demanding a voice in establishing production speeds, has contended that the present difficulties arose from a company "speed-up." The company has accused the Union of a "slow-down."

Union Denies Strike

Although pickets marched at Chrysler's main Dodge plant, Union spokesmen denied that a strike was in progress.

"We still contend that it is a company lockout," said Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W.-C. I. O. Regional Director.

R. J. Thomas, President of the Union, declared the dispute could be settled by a new contract covering production speed and "eliminating all this horseplay." The Union contract with Chrysler expired Sept. 30.

Oct. 18 was the first day since the controversy began that the Unionists did not enter the Dodge plant. Previously, the company had sent men home each day after a few minutes of work, charging that the "slow-down" prevented operation.

Company officials denied the "lockout" charges, and said the plant was being kept open but that "Union members have made it impossible to maintain production."

The tie-up at the key Dodge plant has closed down several other Chrysler divisions here and in Evansville, Ind., as well as some units of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Quotes From Congress

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri: "If we should send American bombers to England and France, if we should send machine guns over there with the letters U. S. A. written on them—and even if they were not so initialed they would be easily recognized—we might just as well put on them also in large and unmistakeable print the letters "R. S. V. P."

Representative Wirt Courtney (D) of Tennessee: "The stand that America should take today is to say to the warring nations, 'your war is not ours, we will have none of it, but in accordance with our custom and usage for 150 years, in accordance with our national dignity and the law of nations, recognized since time out of mind, we are ready to sell to all of you whatever you can buy, pay for, and transport.'"

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas: "The war issue in Europe is not humanitarianism, not democracy, not the civilization of the Western Hemisphere.

"The war issue in Europe is boundary lines, spoils, or the retention of spoils won in the first World War—and power politics."

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana: "A vote to repeal the embargo would be half a vote for war."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio: "I have been greatly encouraged since returning to Washington, because it is clear to me that 95 per cent of the people of the United States are determined to stay out of any European war, and that we will stay out regardless of what we do about the Neutrality Act."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota: "It is not statesmanship to let our emotions rush us to the conclusion that because Hitler and his regime are—and I say it frankly—evil, there is nothing for us to do but assist in annihilating them with bombs and artillery."

Character-Building Plan Has Beauty Premise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—To launch fittingly its character-building program, which this year centers around the slogan, "The Development of Character Through Love of the Beautiful," the Birmingham Board of Education invited Dr. Joseph Kornfeld, former United States Minister to Persia, to give a series of lectures here featuring this theme. Dr. Kornfeld spoke before parents, teachers, and businessmen.

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Pupils Write for the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four Canadian children have written stories which British teachers have been sending round the world. The stories tell how the children traveled nearly 200 miles in a truck over the Blackfoot Hills in Saskatchewan and across Battle River to get a few minutes' glimpse of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The descriptions have been received by a London schoolmaster, Mr. J. J. Dempster, of Millbank Boys' Elementary School, Westminster, S. W., who founded the Empire Article Exchange Society which circulates children's letters, essays, and photographs to 150 schools in all parts of the Empire for educational purposes.

One-Roomed School

The Canadian children who wrote the articles are pupils of a one-roomed rural school of 17 boys and girls in the Wilton Municipality of Saskatchewan. The name of the school is Dulwich School No. 1193, and it was one of the schools "adopted" by Dulwich Central School here, where Mr. Dempster formerly was a master.

Almost the whole school set off at 5 a. m. on a rough route in an open truck to see the royal visitors when they made a 10 minutes' halt at Unity Station.

"The children's descriptions are being duplicated and will be sent out by the Empire Article Exchange Society to 'member schools' as far distant as Malaya and Borneo, the Falkland Islands, and Uganda," Mr. Dempster states.

"They will go to native as well as white children's schools, and will forge a chain of Empire interest in the royal visit among young people of all races and colors throughout the world."

Advice on War Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Advice on personal and domestic difficulties caused by war conditions is given here by Citizens' Advisory Bureaus, set up by voluntary social service bodies. Some 110 of them in the Metropolitan Police area have dealt with thousands of cases. The London Council of Social Service, a co-ordinating body working with the Charity Organization Society, is arranging for the service in inner London boroughs, and in such outer ones as Croydon, Enfield, Ealing and Wimbledon.

The central London Bureau is in the crypt at St. Martin in the Fields. Many others are in settlements or in church halls. The chief problems dealt with are in regard to evacuation, rent, hire and purchase agreements, and delay in payment of separation allowances. In Bermondsey, a slum district of London from which most of the children have been evacuated, the chief difficulty is that of storage of furniture. Families have evacuated but were forced to leave their furniture behind. As long as it remains, the rent is still due. As depositories are full, the Bureau is finding additional warehouses.

The work is recognized by the Ministry of Health as of national importance, and the head office is kept informed of official decisions on current problems. The Bureaus are thus enabled to act as clearing houses for sound advice and up-to-date information. It has been arranged to keep some of the Bureaus open on Sunday.

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U. S. Protests to Japan On 'New Order in China'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—At what is considered to be a highly propitious moment in the Far East—with Japan cut loose from Germany, faced with increasing military pressure from Russia, making little headway in the China campaign and unable as yet to move at the expense of Great Britain—the United States took steps today to inform the Japanese people that the American people were fundamentally opposed to what Japan calls its "new order" in China.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo, through the medium of an address before the America-Japan Society, declared with the utmost friendliness but in words which left nothing to be desired in their clarity and strength, that there could be no basic betterment in relations with the United States until Japan alters those features of its "new order" in China which deprive Americans of long-established rights.

Ambassador Grew spoke with authority. Although the State Department said the address was purely on his own initiative, he had just returned to his post from Washington where he conferred at length with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt. The speech therefore took on the aspect of a basic statement of policy on the part of the United States, appealing to the moderate element in Japan for "constructive steps" to alter the existing pressure on American rights and interests at a time when Japan needs friends.

Russian Pressure Increased

Though the United States always acts independently of other nations, there was no disposition to overlook the fact that Mr. Grew's vigor of statement completes the circle of opposition with which Japan is now faced in consolidating its position in China. Following is the situation, as it is analyzed here:

Russia has steadily been intensifying rather than relaxing its pressure on Japan since the European war began. Russian troops have been and are moving eastward to strengthen further the forces on the Manchurian frontier. Japan is being compelled to move several more army divisions northward. Furthermore, if the day's news dispatches from Shanghai are accurate, a Russian military mission may now be in Chunking planning further aid to the Government of Chiang Kai-shek.

As for Japan's failure to enlarge its position at the expense of the British who are preoccupied by the European war, the moderate elements in Japan are understood to have dissuaded the more ambitious Army and its supporters from a step of this sort for two reasons.

First, any action against Britain would be taken by the United States as a forerunner of action against itself, and the United States has quietly been reinforcing its fleet strength in mid Pacific as well as keeping its main fleet in Pacific waters.

Second, Japan in its own interest appears to consider that action against the British and French would be inviting major reprisals in force after the European war is terminated, if the Allies prove successful. The tendency therefore is to wait to see how the Allies fare, before taking any such risks.

Slackened Tension Seen

Finally, a number of incidents have underlined Japan's interest in coming to terms with the United States. There have been no further anti-American incidents in China. The situation has reached a point of slackened tension where an agreement was announced Oct. 18 for withdrawal of protective American naval forces from the International Settlement at Kulangsu. There have been tentative suggestions from Tokyo that Japan is interested in a "modus vivendi"—which is the technical term for an agreement to keep mutual trade flowing where there is no basic treaty in force—if and when the 1911 treaty with the United States expires without a new treaty to take its place. This may prove a prelude to negotiations on a new treaty.

Thus it is believed that now is an excellent time for the United States to approach Japan when its policy is in a state of flux. The repeated statements of Ambassador Grew that he held great personal friendship for Japan and was determined to work for better relations between the two countries are sign enough of a lively hope that under these circumstances, persuasion will have an effect.

The Ambassador thus disarmingly sought to show the Japanese that they had misunderstood the attitude of the American people; that it would be to the benefit of both if there were a clear understanding that the present Japanese plan in China was unacceptable to the American people; and that a fundamental readjustment was necessary.

State Groups Unite To Improve Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The development of California streets and highways is being made the subject of joint study by the County Supervisors Association of California, the State Chamber of Commerce, the California State Automobile Association, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. Among recommendations to be submitted to the State Legislature in 1941 will be at least one expected to implement an act by the last session, authorizing more extensive highway authority, such as is being sought for the guided development of the Los Angeles mertolopolitan area.

The aim of the organizations in forming their committee, according to State Senator A. H., Breed Jr., of Alameda (Oakland) County, who has accepted chairmanship, "is to pool their studies and findings of fact for the good of the State. There is no intent to 'investigate' or criticize past performances."

Directions in Hawaii Take Their Cues From the Ocean

In the Hawaiian Islands today, directions are habitually given, even in legal papers as makai ("toward the sea") and mauka ("inland").

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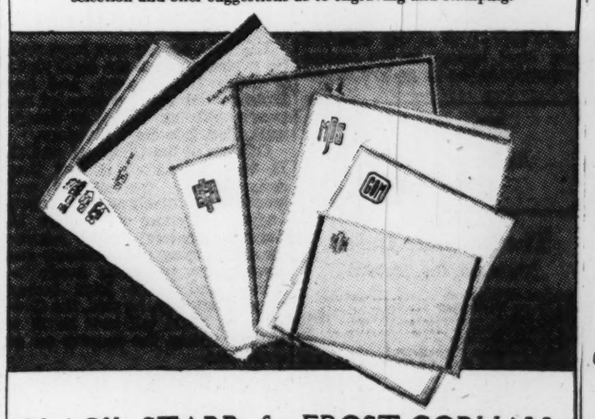

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State-Sponsored Bus Line Hits Philippine Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Considerable American fortunes, salaries, and dividend incomes from bus corporations in the Philippines have come into jeopardy since the Philippine Assembly made it possible for the Manila Railroad Company (of the Philippines, not the "Ltd.," company of similar name that holds the bonds in London) to operate busses on Philippine roads throughout all the provinces.

The railroad company is a "private" corporation, like the bus lines, but the Legislature's interest lies in the fact that more than 99 per cent of the railroad's shares are owned by the Commonwealth.

The islands bus lines date back to the babyhood of the American auto industry. They were the first wholesale Philippine users of the Model T Ford, on which they built bus bodies.

Started With Carts

One bus line at least, now perhaps the richest, used barabao carts and mule wagons some years before the Model T became available. It was all a very romantic business, engaging lots of grit and hard-headed close management. But it grew, because the public highways grew, and the habit of travel fastened on the people.

Where either freight or passengers was handled in the beginning, at last the freight was left to smaller lines and the railroad and the bus companies limited their service to the carrying of passengers.

The business as a whole has come to be capitalized in the millions of dollars, but without monopoly. There came to be many companies. The country grew older and roads longer and better, and taxes increased along with revenue from the traffic, until now some of the companies find they pay 62 per cent of their net revenue to the Commonwealth in various forms of taxation. On gross revenue this is about 15 per cent. This they can stand, but the Assembly's privileges to the railroad in the operation of busses, the lines say, are another matter.

The Assembly provided that as long as the Manila Railroad is chiefly owned by the Commonwealth, the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth shall have no control over it. It is this commission, of course, that governs the bus lines, the railroad's lines thus excepted.

Requirements to Operate

A bus line has to procure a franchise from the Commission known as a Certificate of Public Convenience. Under such a franchise the company holding it has to render adequate service and must run its busses on the schedules fixed, leaving each town on its route at the time posted, whether there are passengers or not. While it does so, the Commission disallows other petitions for certificates; when it fails to do so, the Commission may cancel its franchise and award it to a competitor or competitors.

The primary aim of the bus companies is, therefore, to maintain the integrity of their franchises through giving adequate service at the lowest competitive rates commensurate with profits. In 1918 the rate was 2½ centavos a kilometer. This the companies gradually and voluntarily reduced until it was standardized some years ago at one centavo per kilometer, somewhat less than one cent gold a mile, with a round-trip discount from this.

Development of Roads

The explanation is in part the improved highways, with bridges in lieu of ferries at the rivers, and in part the popularization of bus travel brought about by the initiative of the bus companies. The companies pay the high gasoline and oil taxes for the building of bridges and the upkeep of the highways, also license fees averaging about $175 a bus. There were 2,647 busses among the bus companies in 1929, and this year there are 3,895. But proportionately the Manila Railroad is outstripping them, under its peculiar privileges independent of the intervention of the Public Service Commission.

In 1929 the railroad had 42 busses. This year it has 228 and is adding more all the time.

For illustration:

The railroad has begun operating over some of the better routes of a bus company whose capital is $200,000 paid-in, $250,000 authorized. At the first of this year the shares of this company were in active demand at $110, par being $50. Now they are not in demand at all. The railroad busses are skimming away the profits.

The private company has to maintain the scheduled service over all its routes. This is the bargain with the people's Commission, and the franchise is the forfeit, though some of the routes do not pay.

With the railroad it is just opposite. It runs its busses where it pleases, and as it pleases. It can take out picnic parties at will. A private company must go the expense of a special permit for $15, which prohibits a profit. The railroad may delay starting its busses until they are filled with passengers, but its rivals must get away on time even if empty.

The people's Commission controls a private company. Over the railroad there is no control at all.

Discrimination Charged

The private companies naturally contend that this is discrimination, contrary to the Commonwealth Constitution that guarantees all persons and enterprises the equal protection of the laws and extends to the Philippines the protection of property that is embraced in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Such wild-catting as has just been described, affecting one field, where in a few months it has brought the bus company down to the bare level of meeting expenses, indicates the jeopardy potential in the railroad legislation for all the bus corporations. Yet it is considered a discouraging fact that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was denied, which has settled a condition on the companies, at least temporarily, that makes their future rather doubtful. Some have special understandings with the Manila Railroad, and so for the present can manage satisfactorily, but this is at best a fragile foundation for investment values.

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Joseph Guillozet

Snapshot Awarded $1,500 in National Contest

This picture, entered by Joseph Guillozet, 341 Pointview Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, in the Dayton Journal Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded the $1,000 Grand Prize and $500 First Prize in the class for pictures of children at the Washington Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards, in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society.

Highest Snapshot Honors To Dayton Amateur

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — A snapshot of a sturdy, white farm horse, guided over a field of newmown hay by a youthful farm hand perched nonchalantly on his back, has been unanimously chosen the most outstanding and appealing among 372 prints submitted in the fifth annual Newspaper National Snapshot awards.

The photograph won a first class prize of $500 and a grand prize of $1,000 for Joseph Guillozet, of Dayton, Ohio, who submitted it through the Dayton Journal.

Judges agreed that Mr. Guillozet's snapshot was a true, story-telling picture of America's harvest time and of the important though unsung part played by America's youth in agriculture. Dramatization was furnished by dark, heavy storm clouds—a forerunner of a coming story with which the farm lad is racing.

The prize-winning picture is looked upon as an outstanding example of what amateur photographers are accomplishing today as a combined result of more skill and better photographic equipment.

For his picture of a lighthouse standing majestically at the end of a breakwater in the gray mist of early morning, Charles M. Baldwin of Flint, Mich., was awarded first class prize of $500 in Class C., "Scenes and Still Life Studies."

A. N. Bushnell, Jr., of Los Angeles, Calif., snapped a kitten standing on his hind legs with wide open eyes peeking around a wall into the great unknown and won a first class prize of $500 in Class B, which includes animals and pets.

Under the class of "Informal Portraits," Hardin Walsh of St. Louis, Mo., captured a $500 first prize with a picture of a charwoman as she stopped during her work of scrubbing a floor in a cathedral to gaze longingly through one of the stained glass windows.

The 372 pictures entered by the 93 newspapers in the 1939 competition are on display at the National Geographic Society here. Prizes totaling $10,000 have been divided among the 125 selected for awards.

Judges were: John Oliver La Gorce, Associate Editor, National Geographic Magazine; Neysa McMein, nationally known artist and illustrator; Walter Dorwin Teague, nationally renowned industrial designer and photographic critic; Lowell Thomas, world traveler, author, lecturer, nationally known news commenator, and amateur photographer; Kenneth Wilson Williams, photographer and editor of amateur publications of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Show Visitors Find Car Cost Includes Many More 'Extras'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The National Automobile Show, in its fifth day at the Grand Central Palace, and independent General Motors and Ford Company shows continued attendance and sales records today.

Many of the 1940 motorcars are offering to the prospective owner much equipment within the net price that had, just a few years ago, been rated as extra and charged for accordingly. Among such features are a pair of windshield wipers for each unit, defrosters, and radio apparatus.

At the General Motors Show, on at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, officials of the company announced that visitors to their show this year have bought 20 per cent more automobiles than in the same period last year.

Gain Predicted

Likewise, W. K. Edmunds, local branch manager of the Ford Company, reported a 35 per cent increase in hourly attendance at the Ford style show at the Astor Hotel. J. R. Davis, General Sales Manager, predicted that the Ford Motor Company's 1940 business would increase 25 per cent over that of 1939.

During a luncheon of automobile "old-timers" at the Lexington Hotel, held in connection with the automobile show, pioneer automobile drivers, salesmen and company heads recalled the "get out and get under" days of motoring David Beecroft, who drove a car in 1903, presided. Among the speakers were William H. Hotchkiss, who began his automotive experience in 1902; David H. Morris, a charter member of the Automobile Club of America in 1898; A. L. Newton, of the Buick Company; Charles B. King, who built and drove the first car on the streets of Detroit, Mich., in 1893, and Alfred Reeves, executive, Vice-President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Morris recalled that he had to get a license as a steam engineer to drive his first car, which he said, was not able to buck a moderate Long Island headwind.

Savings in Government

American taxpayers could be saved hundreds of millions of dollars without loss of any vital existing service through the elimination of wasteful expenditures in each of the 180,000 local taxing units, Fred A. Eldean, Director of the Tax Foundation, declared at a meeting of the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, sponsored by the American Petroleum Industries Committee, at the Astor Hotel.

Economists, transportation experts, and business executives from 16 Eastern States heard Mr. Eldean assert that Governmental expenditures, costs, waste, and duplication of effort should be subjected to Governmental engineering in the same way that business solves many of its problems through industrial engineering.

Advance Forecast In Farm Fuel Use

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace promises a systematic investigation into the possibilites of making solid and gaseous motor fuels from agricultural products, as well as using alcohol in automobiles and tractors. The investigation, covering both technical and economic phases, will be undertaken starting next summer at the Northern Regional Agricultural Research Laboratory, which he dedicated here.

Mr. Wallace remarked that discussions have been waged for years respecting the merits of corn alcohol for internal combustion engines, and he said that men with chemical background would not confine their motor fuel research to derivatives of corn, but would try out derivatives of wheat, and other agricultural by-products. He spoke also of possibilities for the economic production of gaseous motor fuels from farm products, by the farmer on the farm.

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N. E. A. Asks Tolerance in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—American schools are being urged by outstanding leaders of the National Education Association to "do everything possible" to prevent a repetition of the intolerance of the last war that led "reputable scholars" to join with "uneducated demagogues" in a "mad rush to decry and malign cultural contributions of entire peoples."

In a survey of "American education and the war in Europe," the N. E. A.'s Educational Policies Commission points out "all the belligerent nations have made significant cultural and human contributions to American life. It is unwise and unfair," it says, "to undervalue the contributions of a nation to music, art, literature, and science merely because the government of that nation is waging an unjust war."

All Should Help

From the youngster in the public school classroom to the most advanced educator, all Americans should be prepared to lend their influence, even more actively than in the past, to the "development of cultural ties among nations which are a prerequisite to an enduring peace," says the Commission.

From evidence before it, the Commission concludes that the teaching profession is much more alert to the responsibilities placed upon them by the European conflict than they were in 1914. Educational literature during the years 1914-16 was found to contain little or no reference to the bearing, upon American educational policy, of the war abroad.

Need for calm examination of international problems, for alert, informed and discriminating judgment, insight into censorship, into propaganda, and into reliability of the channels of information, respect of minority rights, preservation of civil liberties, co-operation with nonpartisan humanitarian groups, and due regard for America's unsolved domestic problems, are pointed out to school authorities.

Offered as Guides

The Commission urges that its report be studied and discussed by the teaching profession, by boards of education, and by the general public "with a view to making use of it in the development of appropriate local educational policies in every part of the United States."

The recommendations are offered as valuable guides in classes dealing with current events, government, geography, history, foreign languages, and literature, and for debating societies, forums, assemblies, lecture courses, and history clubs.

Included on the Commission are such outstanding educators as Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Chairman; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, Richmond, Va., teacher; Dr. George S. Counts, Columbia University; Dr. J. B. Edmonson, Dean of the School of Education, University of Michigan; Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor, Oregon State System of Higher Education; Dr. John K. Norton, Columbia University professor; Miss Agnes Samuelson, Executive Secretary, Iowa State Teachers' Association; Dr. Payson Smith, lecturer, Harvard University; Dr. George D. Strayer, Columbia University professor; Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Emily A. Tarbell, Syracuse, N. Y., teacher.

School Attains High Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

"To be an American, today, means to be a student!"

This statement is figuratively chiseled over the archway at the School of Social Studies here, once termed an "experiment" in adult education—but now recognized as a bulwark in the process of developing a community intelligence.

According to Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Director-Founder, the school serves no party, represents no special interest or sect, advocates no political or economic platform. Rather, he said, "it believes that adult education should provide for and encourage the growth of an alert social intelligence capable of dealing with ideas and issues on their merits . . . through genuine and systematic study."

It is through application of this word "study" plus the word "discuss" that the school bases its claim on being unduplicated.

Dr. Charles Hogan, Chairman of the school's curriculum, stated that success over the past seven years had been based on the approach to the adults (of all ages and walks of life) who attend.

"In the first place," he said, "there are no credits. We try to learn for the sake of learning. We try to get people to learn fundamentals; for instance the difference between just reading and studying a book. Then we unfold what we have absorbed through study by means of group discussion." **Royal Arch Gunnison**

Phone Ties to the Sun?

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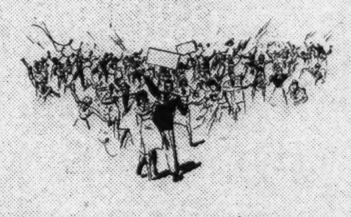

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

War Costs: In Terms of Men and Their Work

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Our discussion of war economy last week led to some after-period discussions of war costs—the costs which war economies are planned to meet. There was so much interest that we decided to take up the issue today—for in estimating war costs the entire stress is usually laid on the money involved.

"Now the money is important—inasmuch as heavy debts upset the recovery of a nation from the stresses of war—but the other losses which cannot be carried in ledgers should be fully considered. So let's explore some of these."

Question: "First shouldn't we consider population losses?"

Answer: "As good a point as any for a beginning. Now the world seems pretty full today, what with all the unemployed—but without the World War it would have been fuller. Losses from battle, starvation, etc., during the World War are estimated at 18½ millions. That was a direct loss. But we must add to that the potential children lost to the world of today through the demise of these millions."

Question: "You mentioned unemployment. Hard as it may seem, isn't it a fact that wars, through their losses, keep populations down to necessary levels in order that those left may exist?"

Answer: "That's an old argument. Its weakness lies with the acceptance that there is barely enough in the world for people to live on. Now that is not true. Let's go back a hundred years. The world had the same amount of land as now yet the world was many millions smaller in population. Today's additional millions are actually better fed and taken care of in many places, and as well taken care of in others, than were the smaller number of people a century ago."

Question: "According to that theory, there will be plenty for many more millions to follow us—with the possibility that even higher standards of living will be experienced in many lands?"

Answer: "Everything points that way. Today it is certainly not a lack of farm materials, raw materials or manufacturing resources that is the trouble. We have farm surpluses, unemployed miners and idle factories, all capable of turning out goods to make everyone richer in their living. Most economists concede that faulty distribution is the difficulty. Although they have various solutions, certainly none of them speak of a reduction of people by war as the way out."

Question: "You have spoken of numbers lost. Doesn't the question of quality come up as well?"

Answer: "One of the greatest protests about war is that it takes the pick of the young men and destroys them, leaving less capable ones to carry on the world's affairs. And then we have that question of how many potential artists and geniuses are lost in war. In the World War there was consternation when Fritz Kreisler went with the Austrian armies and Chaliapin with the Russians—great artists on the common platform of creative music reduced to cogs in machines aiming to destroy one another. There were many other equal cases.

"Those are the known artists. One writer has pointed out that we will never know about the unknowns, that if similar wars had been fought when such men as Dickens, Thackeray, Gladstone, Browning, Spencer, Huxley, Hugo, Musset, Flaubert and others were very young men the world would be much poorer in its treasures than it is today—which raises the question, 'Did the world lose similar geniuses in the last war and does it face the same potential losses today?'"

Question: "You speak of a richer life in the future even for larger populations. That would be due largely to inventions, wouldn't it? And isn't a war likely to destroy potential inventors as well?"

Answer: "That brings up an interesting point. Patent offices often note that identical inventions come to light from various corners of the globe almost simultaneously, as though a certain thought, due to be expressed, insists on coming through the most responsive channels in the form of inventors.

"Assuming this, then, it appears a needed invention has a good chance of coming through despite the hazards of war."

Question: "That's an interesting point, Mr. Hurd. But if that is true about inventors, who are creative people, isn't it likely to be true about other creative ideas? In other words, if painting, sculpture, architecture and literature must bring forth new forms and ideas, aren't they likely to come through, too, despite the hazards of war and the apparent destruction of their destined channels?"

Answer: "That sounds logical—and it certainly is a bright note in the not too pleasant picture which comes with attempting to add up war costs in the term of men and art."

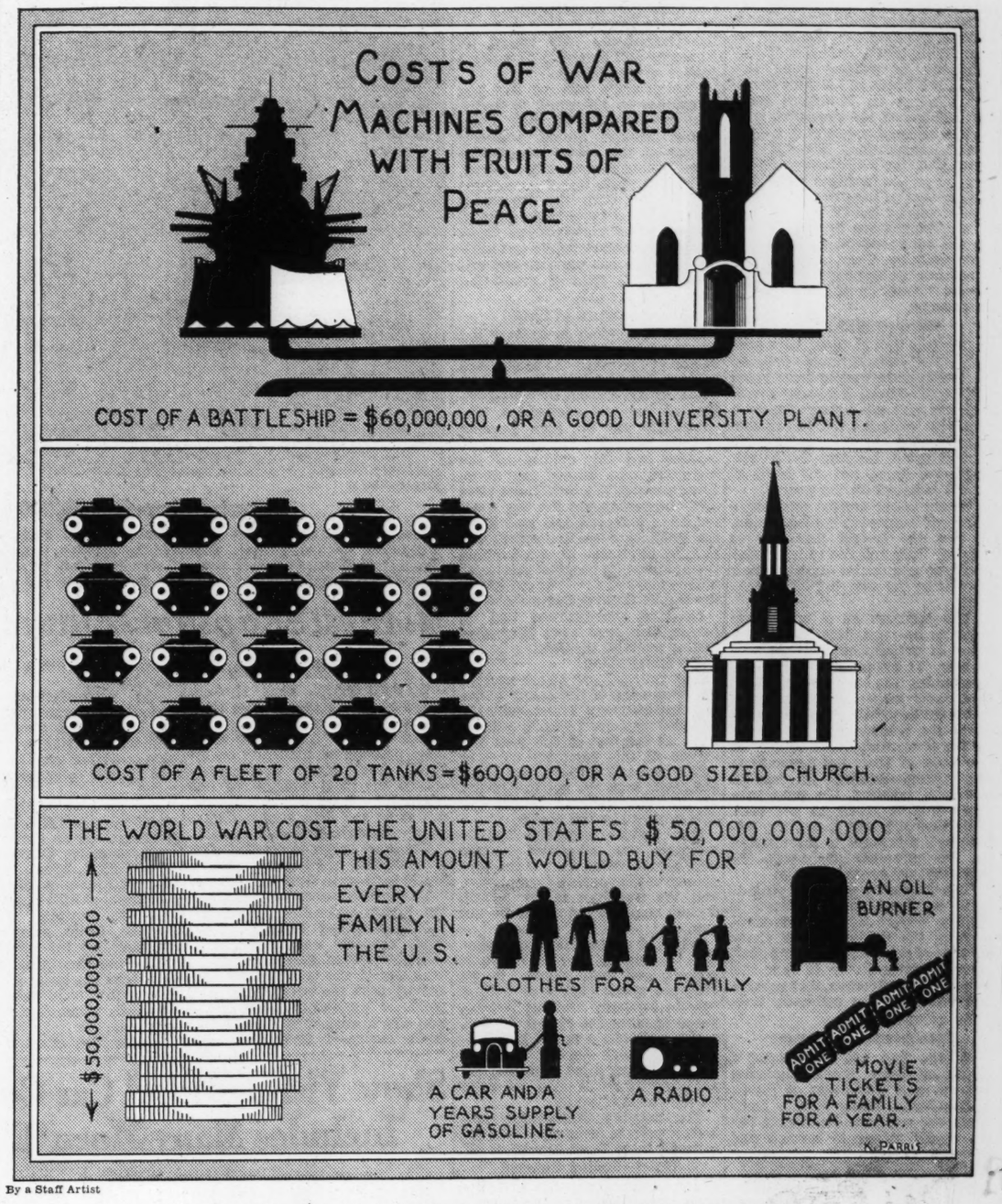
Question: "But certain permanent specimens of the art of previous centuries are likely to be lost in war today, aren't they?"

Answer: "Yes. The modern bombing squadron could make as big a shambles out of Rome, Venice or Florence as it did out of Warsaw and apparently irreplaceable works of art would be lost for all time.

Question: "How about the war costs in money? I should like that discussed because of its political implications."

Answer: Our guest speaker today, Mr. H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor and columnist of the Monitor, takes care of that on Fireside page 63 below.

What War Would Buy in Peace


COSTS OF WAR MACHINES COMPARED WITH FRUITS OF PEACE
COST OF A BATTLESHIP = $60,000,000, OR A GOOD UNIVERSITY PLANT.
COST OF A FLEET OF 20 TANKS = $600,000, OR A GOOD SIZED CHURCH.
THE WORLD WAR COST THE UNITED STATES $50,000,000,000
$50,000,000,000
THIS AMOUNT WOULD BUY FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE U.S.
CLOTHES FOR A FAMILY
AN OIL BURNER
A CAR AND A YEARS SUPPLY OF GASOLINE.
A RADIO
ADMIT ONE
MOVIE TICKETS FOR A FAMILY FOR A YEAR.
K. PARRIS

By a Staff Artist

Civilizations Are Shaped by the Choice They Make

The Costs of War Reveal No Victors

By H. B. Elliston

The last war had still to be paid for when European countries embarked upon the present conflict. Debts are still owed the United States; the Allies still owe Britain; reparations from Germany to cover Allied war costs are still unpaid; and those countries which didn't wipe out their domestic war debt by depreciating their currency are still overweighted with that incubus.

When the costs of war are mentioned, most people, unfortunately, think of account books. Men are spent, but leave no trace. Goods, on the contrary, though wasted or blown away, are "carried" somewhere, and as likely as not are left to plague future generations in the form of war debts.

In the world war one economist tried to assess the money value of casualties. He is Prof. E. L. Bogart. Quite rightly he said that the expenditure of lives and the deterioration of the race were among the most formidable and lasting elements in war costs. His estimate, of course, was quite arbitrary. Other economists followed the usual pattern, and figured out the cost of war in terms of the difference between peace-time and war-time expenditures by the central governments.

Britain's Burden

Such tabulations show that Great Britain bore by far the heaviest burden in terms of per capita cost. The expenditure amounted to $525 per head. Germany came next, with $292. The United States amount was $176, or an aggregate sum of $35,000,000,000. These figures were compiled in terms of 1913 dollars by Harvey E. Fisk. But even Fisk's figures, which are generally accepted as the most authoritative, are arbitrary. There are too many immeasurables even in the money costs of war. For instance, in the figure for France the loss of potential profits in the devastated areas would have to be reckoned. Localities incurred war costs as well as governments, too. And so on. But the Fisk figure is the best we have, and at least it gives some idea of the relative burdens incurred by the world war belligerents.

Of most interest at this time, when government budgets are again on a war basis, is the manner in which war finance was raised.

There are several ways of obtaining the wherewithal for the prosecution of war—taxation, currency printing or inflation, internal loans, and external borrowing. Confiscation is sometimes tried, but inflation, being an indirect form of confiscation, in that it sucks the buying power out of your money, is preferred as less unpalatable to the victim.

Taxation is the most honest method of paying for war. In the World War Britain of all the belligerents was the heaviest tax gatherer. A German study by Dr. Knauss calculates that Britain raised 20 per cent of its war expenditure by taxation, Germany 6 per cent, and France none at all. British figures put the proportion higher, at 28.5 per cent. At any rate, the burden was immense, though nothing like the almost confiscatory taxation with which the British are embarking upon the present conflict.

French Record

A people who are too heavily taxed for war purposes are, of course, most likely to become war weary. Hence the hesitation of war ministers in imposing new levies. It will be seen that no other belligerent approached anywhere near Britain's tax record. The French record is one of unalloyed inflation. Money was printed, loans were raised, and the taxpayer simply paid indirectly by finding that his franc bought less and less. The franc was eventually devalued at about a fifth of its prewar value. It ought to be said, however, that France in 1914 was the most heavily taxed country in Europe.

Under M. Reynaud, France's present Finance Minister, there's bound to be more attention paid to taxation. M. Reynaud brought the country back on its financial feet after the disastrous New Deal interlude put through by Leon Blum. When the present war broke out, production and trade were increasing, capital was coming back to employment, and gold reserves had been restored. M. Reynaud is a conservative financier, and without doubt he will tax where he can, though he's not likely to emulate the British Spartans across the Channel.

Who Pays?

Most of the belligerents, naturally, expected the vanquished to pay their war costs. The Germans said so. In the Reichstag in 1915 Dr. Helfferich defined German financial policy as consisting of war taxation and loans, the issuance of paper money, and the reduction of civil expenditures. He added that the spoils of victory would recoup the German exchequer. They never did, and after the war the German mark simply disappeared, and with it all debts reckoned in those marks were wiped out — which meant, by the same token, the resources of the middle class who depend upon rents and other forms of debt.

The Allies counted chickens from the vanquished, too. And, being the victors, they tried to collect them. How much they got from the Germans is still a conjecture. However, the whole system of reparations broke down when the Great Depression hit the world.

There are those who suggest that the effort to collect war costs which had been shot away was one of the causes of the world depression. At any rate, Germany wiped the slate clean, and the Allies in turn defaulted on their war debts, some of them to Britain, and all of them to the United States.

In the United States one-third of the war expenses was raised by taxation and two-thirds by Liberty Loans. The loans were gradually paid off, partly out of bumper revenues, partly out of receipts from the war debtors. No other country except those who liquidated their debts by the simple expedient of depreciating the currency has had this record.

World War Costs

The cost of the World War in men, money, and materials is appalling. There are dozens of estimates as to this cost. We offer you what seems to be as nearly correct a figure as any figure can be.

Human Cost

1. 8,500,000 soldier fatalities
2. 21,000,000 wounded
3. 10,000,000 civilian fatalities

Money Cost

1. Direct war expenditures $200,000,000,000
2. Property, production losses $150,000,000,000

Equivalent Values

1. 5 acres of land and a $3,500 house for every family in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Australia,—also
2. a $10,000,000 university for all cities of 200,000 or more in these countries,—also
3. a $5,000,000 library for these same cities,—also
4. a life-long salary of $2,500 for 100,000 teachers and social workers,—also
5. enough to buy up everything in France and Belgium.

War Costs Per Country

1. Allied and Associated Powers	
British Empire	$50,000,000,000
France	28,000,000,000
Russia	16,000,000,000
Italy	15,000,000,000
United States	32,000,000,000
	$141,000,000,000
2. Central Powers	
Germany	$47,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	12,000,000,000
	$59,000,000,000
Grand total	$200,000,000,000

War Costs in Peace

1. Cost of maintaining armies of occupation for 10 years.
2. Monetary and social costs of changing from war-time to peace-time economy.
3. Reconstruction costs in devastated areas, which in France amounted to over $5,000,000,000.
4. Reparations payments by defeated countries. Germany was billed for $33,000,000,000 and paid about $3,000,000,000.
5. War pensions of participating countries averaged $1,500,000,000 yearly as late as 1933.

Other Facts

1. The United States loaned $12,036,376,000 and of the yearly payments of $143,605,000, only $11,360,000 have been repaid on a yearly average.
2. Britain and France paid the J. P. Morgan Company $30,536,000 in commissions alone for purchasing arms in the United States.

How Three Nations Pay Their War Bills

United States

The United States is the one belligerent which may be said to have liquidated its war cost by actually paying it off. This was due to the economic benefits which the war brought to America, and the recuperative power of the American economy.

Britain

Britain, on the contrary, went into this war with the debts arising out of the last war still hanging around its neck. Unlike other countries, both among the Allies and the central powers, Britain kept its currency intact, but the price has been terrific in the form of a vast domestic debt. Domestic debt is twelve times times higher than it was in 1914.

Soon after the World War there was serious talk in England of a capital levy as the honest way of discharging some of the debt. But the proposal never got past the talking stage. Britain, instead, stepped up its tax schedules, which were the highest in the world when the present war broke out. Now they are so much higher as to be equivalent to capital levies. The new Simon income tax starts out with a normal rate of 37½ per cent, compared with 12½ per cent the first world war budget.

Germany

The Germans also have jacked up their income tax by 50 per cent. This will mean substantial privation; for Germany had already reached the limit of taxation before war broke out. This was shown early this year by the announcement of a scheme of issuing "Tax anticipation warrants" stretching years into the future.

Uncle Sam's Bill

America's World War costs have been variously figured. Thomas J. Watson has figured them rather extensively in an article, "The Cost of War," appearing in the October 1938 International Conciliation.

We have rounded out his figures for easier reading:

Cost During War 1917-21

1. War Department cost	$14,900,000,000
2. Navy Department cost	3,400,000,000
3. Cost of transport control	1,600,000,000
4. War risk insurance	500,000,000
5. Interest on war debt	2,700,000,000
6. Emergency corporations	2,600,000,000
7. Pre-armistice loans	6,300,000,000
	32,000,000,000

Cost After War 1921-37

1. Interest on war debt	8,800,000,000
2. Care of disabled	8,100,000,000
3. Veterans' compensation	1,800,000,000
4. Settlement of war claims	90,000,000
	18,790,000,000
Grand Total	$50,790,000,000

Tax Comparisons

It is difficult to appreciated how determined Britain is to finance this war by taxation. The recent announcement of the increase in income tax rates, appearing in the first British war budget, reveals that the British will pay the staggering "normal" tax, first of 35 and later of 37½ per cent. It was 27½ per cent before.

To help Americans realize what such a tax rate means, suppose we compare what Britons will pay under the new levy and what Americans pay. We will take for comparison bachelors, childless couples and couples with two children—and provide them with incomes of $2,000, $4,000, and $20,000 a year. The pound is figured as equivalent to $4.00; and only central government income taxes are considered.

The Bachelor

Income	Britain	United States
$2,000	$350.40	$40.00
4,000	976.26	120.00
20,000	8,326.26	1,450.00

Childless Couple

Income	Britain	United States
$2,000	$246.26	none
4,000	871.26	$60.00
20,000	8,202.06	1,260.00

Family of Four

Income	Britain	United States
$2,000	$70.08	none
4,000	721.26	$28.00
20,000	8,047.26	1,164.00

Veterans' Pensions

Uncle Sam pays for his wars while fighting them—but also for a long time afterward. One of the most expensive of these left-over war costs is that of payments and bonuses to war veterans.

Here are the costs, in rough figures, of pensions and bonuses paid by the Federal Government for America's seven major wars:

1.	The Revolution	$70,000,000
2.	War of 1812	46,200,000
3.	Indian wars	76,600,000
4.	Mexican War	61,200,000
5.	Civil War	7,973,400,000
6.	Spanish War	1,286,900,000
7.	World War	7,572,600,000

These costs are still mounting. That is, they are still rising for all but the first—the Revolution. Only the books on that hoary holocaust have been closed, and that only in 1906 on the passing of the last widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

One pension is still being paid to the beneficiary of an 1812 soldier. One hundred and ninety-five persons are still getting pensions because of the Mexican War. What the grand total will be for the World War, now only 20 years old and already passing seven billion dollars, is anybody's guess.

Turkey Signs Aid Pacts With Britain and France

By Harold G. Laycock
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey's signature of mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France now follows the breakdown of Moscow discussions.

These pacts, which were initialled last June, provide for mutual assistance in the East Mediterranean and for diplomatic consultations upon Balkan affairs. Translated into terms of everyday life this means if Britain and France are called upon to redeem their pledges to Rumania and Greece should they be attacked, then Turkey will support them.

Validates Other Accords

With the signing of these pacts military, financial, and economic agreements initialled three weeks ago, also become operative. Furthermore, military conversations started today at Ankara between Turkish, British, and French representatives.

Gen. Maxime Weygand and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, French and British military authorities for the Near East conferences, respectively, are already meeting with Marshal Fevzi Chakmuk and General Tinaz of the Turkish chief General Staff. A Turkish military mission under Gen. Kiasim Orbay has been in London for some days.

Discussion now centers upon the contents of the treaties, especially the position at the Straits.

Will these be open to British and French warships in case of war, and if so under what conditions?

Reconciliation Hard

Authoritative reports as to the breakdown of talks with Moscow show clearly that Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu returned empty-handed because Turkey wanted not only to honor its bond with Britain and France but it also had no desire to see the Black Sea become a Russian lake. In other words, Turkey is now controller of that sea and is not willing to be demoted to lock keeper.

Turkey's attitude towards the freedom of the Straits is governed by its relations with Russia and the terms of the Montreux Convention, which latter specifically treats this issue. By the Turko-Russian Treaty signed Dec. 17, 1925, either party agrees to remain neutral if the other is attacked by a third power and to abstain from a hostile act against the other.

In the Montreux agreement signed seven months later—July, 20, 1926—two articles which are considered essential are 19 and 20.

The first states that "in time of war, Turkey not being belligerent, warships shall enjoy freedom of transit and navigation through the Straits. . . ."

The second says, "In time of war, Turkey being belligerent . . . the passage of warships shall be left entirely to the discretion of the Turkish Government."

Demand Found Impossible

Russia's newest proposals—Mr. Saracoglu was presented with the new situation by Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff in the late stage of discussions—are impossible to bring into conformity with the Montreux Convention or Turkey's obligations to Britain and France. The Soviets demanded that Turkey should close the Straits to all naval forces in wartime whether neutral or belligerent.

Such a demand must be examined in the light of the eventuality which it is intended to meet. This undoubtedly is the possibility of attack upon Rumania's frontiers which Britain and France have promised to defend, and it would mean the straits would be closed to the British and French fleets.

As far as Turkey is concerned the pacts it has now signed with Britain and France make Turkey an equal guarantor of the defense status quo in the Balkans, so that Turkey could not refuse permission to Allied warships to enter the Black Sea so as to support Rumania.

But Russia would naturally view with great disfavor the presence of a large number of Allied warships in those waters and might interpret such an action as contrary to its long-standing pact with Turkey. The complication is that it is hardly imaginable that any other power except Russia or Germany—with Russian connivance—is likely to violate Rumanian frontiers so it would almost inevitably lead to a British and French war with the Soviets.

Unwelcome Possibility

Such an eventuality, which would line up Turkey against Russia, is not welcomed here, and so reliable reports maintain that the new Turkish pacts with Britain and France contain clauses that the pacts are not applicable in case of war against Russia.

Failure of Turko-Soviet discussions at Moscow, official circles here reveal, was due to the fact that Russia tried to win Turkey over to a virtual alliance with Russia and Germany.

New Balkan Alignment?

Despite assurance that Turko-Soviet relations continue friendly no attempt is made to hide the fact that conditions on Mr. Sarocoglu's return from Moscow foreshadow the possibility of an important new alignment of power in the Mediterranean. Germany indicates its strong disapproval and annoyance in press comments which accept the return of the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, from Ankara to Berlin as evidence of his diplomatic failure.

Berlin also feels the Soviets might have pressed the German case more strongly and this is seen as another indication that the Reich-Soviet pact is a broken reed. Germany, casting questioning eyes on the Balkans after the Baltic, sees its influence there too declining more and more and has misgivings regarding the possibility of a new neutral Balkan bloc under Italian control.

Madrid Again Pursues the Paths of Peace

Pauls Photos

Restored to Prestige of National Capital by Removal of General Franco's Headquarters There From Burgos

This picture gives a distant glimpse of the city which withstood the siege of the Nationalists for months. Now all the departments of the Government are again functioning there. The regime is doing everything to encourage tourists. Mining areas are prospering under neutrality. Banks are busy exchanging pesetas and American dollars, French francs, and English pounds. The Government expects Spanish farms to produce enough food for the winter to avoid importations. Railways and roads are to be reconstructed.

Spain Starts Anew in Madrid; Capital Moved From Burgos

MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP)—Madrid once again is Spain's capital.

All departments of Government have been functioning here. The last of the Ministries, Interior and Commerce, have abandoned their headquarters in Burgos and Bilboa, where they were located during the civil war.

Generalissimo Franco journeyed here from Burgos yesterday. Most of the Embassies are functioning. The United States Embassy probably will remain in San Sebastian until Oct. 25 while repairs are being made to its building here.

The war in Europe is helping the Franco Government in its task of reconstruction, particularly inasmuch as Spain has maintained its neutrality.

At first hard-pressed for foreign money with which to supply reconstruction materials, Spain is now experiencing easier conditions. Large numbers of North and South Americans, Germans, English, and French citizens who lived in southern France during the Spanish war are seeking refuge there, and bringing their money with them.

By foot and by automobile, carrying all personal property possible, refugees have been crossing the frontier at Irun, and bringing with them enough currency to make an appreciable difference to the banks of Spain.

San Sebastian, first big city from the French frontier, is particularly profiting by the influx. In the first three days after France and England declared war against Germany, the banks handled some 24,000,000 French francs, $25,000 and £6,000. The average exchange for francs is stated to have been 8,000,000 daily.

Banks are exchanging francs at the rate of 30 pesetas to each 100. The American dollar brings 11.31 pesetas, the English pound, 53.05, and 3.45 pesetas for each reichsmark.

The Government is doing everything to encourage tourists.

The Government states that Spain expects to have enough food, without any importations, to meet normal demands this winter. It has begun exporting olive oils and fruits.

Spain is starting full-time operations of its mines to pay back some of its war debts in the form of iron and other minerals.

Food prices are still far above the prewar levels, some items costing 100 to 300 per cent more. But the Government is waging a campaign to stamp out food profiteering.

The ministry of public works says the nation's bomb-blasted railway system will be repaired and modernized within four years. Twenty thousand kilometers of new highways and bridges are under construction.

In Madrid, 4,272 homes and business buildings are stated to have been repaired and reconstructed.

Seven hundred thousand demobilized soldiers of Franco's wartime army of over 1,000,000 are working alongside 600,000 Republican war prisoners in reconstruction tasks.

Britain's Delay on Indian Rule Irks Gandhi

WARDHA, India, Oct. 19 (AP)—Opposition to Britain's revised policy on India was indicated yesterday when Mohandas K. Gandhi described it as "profoundly disappointing." In a British white paper, India's Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, had forecast British willingness to discuss Dominion status for India after the war.

Mr. Gandhi said the declaration "shows clearly that there will be no democracy for India if Britain can prevent it.

"It would have been better if the British Government had declined to make any declaration whatsoever," said the leading exponent of nationalism for India's millions.

The white paper was issued Oct. 17 by the Viceroy. Mr. Gandhi said the statement "simply shows that the old policy to divide and rule is to continue."

"So far as I can see, Congress (the Nationalist political party) will be no party to it nor can the India of Congress' conception be a partner with Britain in her war with Hitler."

Indians Divided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The repercussions of war, and the consequent postponement of the Indian Federation scheme, are revealing weak spots in the façade of constitutional reforms which the British Government has been building in India.

The official announcement of postponement of Federation has been necessitated by the fact that national effort in India, as in other parts of the British Empire, has now perforce to be switched over to the prosecution of the struggle with Germany. It is clearly recognized that this is no time therefore to proceed with a constitution-making project on which Indian political opinion has proved to be very much divided.

The reason for the postponement is acknowledged as sound by official circles at Delhi, where, however, the fact is much regretted. This regret is because the tendency to split apart from one another of the new provincial governments has become so strong—especially where those controlled by the rival Moslem and Hindu communities are concerned—as seriously to threaten the unity of India as a whole. It is felt in this connection that the existing semi-bureaucratic government at the center may not be strong enough to prevent this. The only organization capable of doing so with certainty, it is thought, is such a federation as the British Government still hopes eventually to set up.

Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy in India, foreseeing this danger, had—before war intervened—been trying hard for two years to get the federating units to agree to come into the scheme. These units are three in number. One of them comprises the group of nine provincial governments which are controlled by the Indian National Congress, a Hindu organization in which Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi is the leading figure. Another consists of the two Moslem provinces of the Punjab and Bengal associated as they are with a central Moslem League. The third group comprises a number of Indian princely states, semi-independent rulerships hitherto governed paternally, each by either a Hindu Maharaja or a Moslem Nawab or other chieftain.

Reserved Powers Criticized

The Congress provinces objected to the Federation scheme for two reasons. Firstly, they saw in its arrangement for bringing in the Princes a bar to their own winning of a majority for themselves in the central legislature. Secondly, they objected to the powers reserved to the British authorities in such matters as diplomatic relations, defense and finance.

The princely States hesitated to come in for almost diametrically opposite reasons. They thought the scheme gave such wide powers to the elected representatives and especially to those nominated by the Indian National Congress as seriously to jeopardize their own prerogatives.

The Moslems were also dissatisfied. Like the princes they were concerned at the extent to which influence in the provinces had already passed to the Hindus as represented in the Indian National Congress.

The situation has been further complicated by other factors. Some of the members of the Congress have embarked upon agitation in the princely States to undermine the authority of the princes and to bring about a demand among their subjects for the substitution of elected for nominated representatives of the States in the proposed central federal legislature. The reason for this has been that Congress foresees that so long as the princes nominate the members representing their States in the federal legislature, there can be little prospect of the nationalists ever getting control of that body as they must do if they are to succeed in their professed policy of endeavoring to break what they call "the British yoke."

The Congress is so much better organized than any corresponding political machine belonging either to the princes or to the Moslem provinces that this agitation would be almost certain to succeed eventually if it were not for the quite probable contingency of a split in the Congress itself. Hitherto the main driving force of Congress has come from Indian intellectuals supported by funds from industrialists, lawyers, and financiers. These people have seen in the movement a means not only of furthering their own patriotic aspirations as Indians but also in some cases of getting substantial concessions out of the British authorities. The cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, headquarters of Mr. Gandhi, are a case in point. These enterprises have been able to build up enormous trade for themselves, owing to a heavy tariff upon Manchester piece goods imposed at Delhi under Congress stimulus. With the bringing of Indian labor into the movement, however, another set of influences has also become operative.

Agitation started by Congress against the payment of Government land revenue has gone on to decrease the ability of Indian landowners to exact back rentals from their tenants. The peasantry are becoming stirred up against their age-old oppressors, the moneylenders, hitherto stanch supporters of the Congress, whose exactions through the length and breadth of the country constitute what is probably the greatest defect in the administration as hitherto conducted from Whitehall. At the same time, leadership has been given to labor demands by no means favorably regarded by the Indain employer classes.

Franchise Restricted

Hitherto these fissiparous tendencies have been kept in check by Mr. Gandhi, himself a member of the employing community. But Mr. Gandhi is no longer young. Mr. Jawarhalal Nehru, who is likely to suceed him, may attempt to carry on his policy, but to do so is becoming increasingly difficult. Mr. Nehru's own sympathies also have always been with the underdog.

Mr. Subhas C. Bose, a man of intense sincerity and widespread influence, has come out strongly on the other side. He has recently been deposed by the Gandhi faction from leadership of the Congress, but he frankly recognizes that the propertied classes are against him and that a show-down is likely to come sooner or later.

As the present franchise is largely a property one—only 35,000,000 of the 350,000,000 people of India having yet received votes—the weight of influence is still on the side of capitalism.

Lord Linlithgow nevertheless has reason for trying to get the whole constitutional edifice upon a foundation of Federation before the mutually antagonistic movements that are at work disrupt its structure any further.

Call to Guard Beauty Spots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAMBOROUGH, Eng. — Condemning the commercial exploitation of natural beauty, the Archbishop of York, speaking at a ceremony to commemorate the preservation of the Flamborough Headland recently, pointed out that as soon as a district acquired a reputation for beauty some persons wanted to make money out of it.

"There has been an attempt," he said, "to commercialize the beauty spots of England and the people who commercialize them nearly always spoil them.

"What happens is that by way of making money and bringing people into the place they set up all manner of buildings which destroy the natural beauty. What we are beginning to perceive is that this beauty can only be retained so long as people are living a little distance away from it and have to take a little trouble to go and enjoy it. You defeat your whole object if you try to make it too easy because you bring so many human beings and their debris that there is little beauty left to enjoy."

The Archbishop thought that everything should be done to encourage "the interest the public is now showing in the preservation of places of special beauty."

Red Troops Begin March To New Bases in Estonia

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct 19 (AP) — Extraordinary precautions against disorders as Soviet Russian troops began marching into Estonia were reported today when first accounts of the movement penetrated a wall of official silence and censorship.

Civic guards and police, these accounts said, lined highways over which the Russians traveled en route to military bases the Soviet was granted recently under a mutual assistance pact with its little Baltic neighbor.

The troops were said to have been forbidden to communicate with the inhabitants and every effort was made to prevent accidental contacts.

The Estonian press and the national radio maintained silence on details of the troop movement. Sales of alcoholic beverages were prohibited in the areas occupied by the Russians.

The Soviet troops were reported moving along two routes, one column from Leningrad and another over the military road from Pskow.

Both the routes, it was said, were chosen to avoid thickly populated centers in Estonia.

The movement began early yesterday.

Bands struck up first the Estonian National Anthem, then the Internationale, and the march was on.

The Soviet troops were said to be picked men, selected for their dependability. Most of the force was reported to consist of armored units and motorized infantry.

The main body of troops was expected to arrive some time today or tomorrow, followed by supply trains and provisions.

Telephone communication between Helsingfors and Tallinn, the Estonian Capital, was strictly limited. Only messages to the Foreign Office, Defense Ministry, or foreign legations were permitted.

Of All Things . . . !

Friend of Freshmen

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — Ticket Manager Ted Payseur of Northwestern University freed the freshmen from the onerous duty of seat warming at football games in Dyche Stadium.

For years fraternity and sorority upper classmen sent frosh to the Stadium as much as two hours before game time with orders to plant themselves in choice seats in the student section until their elders arrived, leisurely, just before the kickoff. Then the frosh would have to get out and watch the game from whatever vantage points were left, it any.

Mr. Payseur ruled that from now on no one, after once taking a seat in the student section, can get up and leave it.

Typing to Music

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (AP)—Typewriters click a sharper staccato these days in County Clerk W. L. Brewrink's office.

Mr. Brewrink recently brought in a canary. Stenographers say the bird sings much better to a typewriter accompaniment.

Church Harvest

DUNBAR, Neb. (AP)—Dunbar churches are augmenting their finances with corn.

Last spring officers of the Presbyterian Church suggested that farmer members plant an acre each for the church. Other churches followed suit.

Now the church bins are beginning to fill up from fields yielding an average of 45 bushels per acre.

Cabinet Demotes Two Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Two highly placed Federal public servants have been disrated by the Cabinet on the recommendations of the Public Service Board. The men are Michael W. Mehaffey, Director-General of Works, who will become an assistant-director of works with salary reduced by £100 a year, and James Orwin, Director-General of Works in New South Wales, who will be transferred to the works branch here at £50 a year less salary.

The two officials were criticized in the report of a commissioner who inquired into the letting of a £410,000 contract for additions to the General Post Office in Sydney. While not imputing dishonesty, the commissioner found them guilty of carelessness or negligence.

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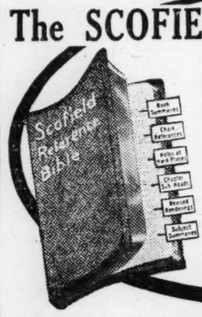

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U. S. Ports Bar Hostile Submarines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Following a proclamation by President Roosevelt closing American ports and territorial waters to submarines of belligerent powers, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State announced today that the Government is studying the connected problem of armed merchant vessels.

In his proclamation Mr. Roosevelt said it was designed to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, safeguard America's commercial interests, public and private, and promote America's security.

There are two exceptions to the President's sweping order: Submarines of belligerents may enter American ports and territorial waters if compelled by "force majeure," a diplomatic term covering storms, accidents and major emergencies but not the exigencies of warfare; and the proclamation does not apply to the Canal Zone, which, already has, or soon will have, strict rules of its own governing the subject.

If a submarine is forced into an American port by an emergency not connected with warfare it may enter only if running on the surface and flying its flags and its departure must follow the same procedure.

Mr. Roosevelt's action is the latest step in a series of White House statements about submarines, in which he has declared that underwater boats of undisclosed nationality are operating close to American shores. The positive action now taken puts submarines in a special category for treatment and inferentially express the Administration's hostility to their use close to home ports.

However, so far as is known, no foreign submarines have entered American terirtorial waters since the war started, though there have been rumors that they were being re-fueled by tankers operating from shore. The only enemy submarine visitor to American shores in the World War was the merchant submarine Deutschland which made two visits.

Officials explained that "territorial waters," as used in the proclamation, include waters within the three-mile limit rather than the border "neutral belt," which has been discussed recently at the White House and at the recent Pan American Conference. The three-mile limit is the orthodox area covered by international law, through Mr. Roosevelt recently stated at a press conferenc that a country's jurisdiction at sea may be said to extend so far as its interests require. The Pan American Conference proposed a broad but rather vague neutral zone around American shores, but gave no indication of how it should be patrolled.

The proclamation, however, does not specifically define territorial waters, which have sometimes included the 20-mile limit, and at others an hour's sailing distance.

There were hints at the State Department that other Latin American nations will follow Washington's example with a general view to reducing risks of submarine attack on neutral shipping.

It is assumed that belligerent submarines violating the proclamation will be interned, and a major purpose of the statement may be to serve notice to that effect on belligerents. The general penalty provisions of the Neutrality Law impose fines up to $10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years. The same Neutrality Law provision authorizes the President to bar armed merchantmen as well as submarines, but Mr. Roosevelt did not invoke this second part of the law. Many British and French merchant ships entering American ports have recently carried gun mountings or guns in the stern as anti-U-boat protection.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation enjoins all American officers to use the utmost diligence in enforcing the requirement and "in preventing violations of the said joint (neutrality) resolution."

An air of mystery still surrounds the submarine situation. Mr. Roosevelt has specifically stated that such vessels of foreign countries were operating near American waters and he followed one such statement with the declaration that only well-authenticated information was being given out at the White House. It would be a violation of neutrality to name the nationality of the ships, it was explained at another time.

Included in the President's specified list of belligerents in his proclamation is "Poland"; the other nations are Germany, France, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Though not specifically stated, the effect of the Roosevelt proclamation would be to bar re-fueling or provisioning of submarines from warring countries in American ports or from American shores. A proposal that warcraft of belligerents should be barred from the ports of the 21 American Republics was before the recent Pan American Conference but action was left to individual governments.

In his general neutrality proclamation of Sept. 5, Mr. Roosevelt imposed certain restrictions on warships of belligerents, barring American ports as a base, limiting supplies and fuels that could be taken aboard, restricting use of radio, and prohibiting exercise of the right of search in territorial waters. Subject to such restrictions war vessels were permitted to enter.

Now, however, submarines are placed in a special category, and excluded. If Congress complains that the President is aiding the Allies as against the Germans in his action, he will point out that the powers which are invoked were granted by Congress.

U-Boats Scorned

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Rear Admiral Yates Stirling of Washington, U. S. N., retired, says the United States should "openly show" abhorrence of Germany's submarine warfare on merchant ships.

"That can be done," he told a local American Legion Post Oct. 19 "by joining the Allies, which at the moment does not seem to be popular."

He said the American people were against the undersea campaign and almost unanimously opposed to Hitler and Stalin.

A Sentinel in the Clouds

H. Austen

Before His Gaze Spreads a Panorama of the Alps and the Italian Plain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The boundaries between Italy and Switzerland meet on the top of Mt. Generoso. The trip up the mountain is a favorite one with tourists who approach from the Swiss side and find an Italian sentry keeping an eye on them across the border. The mountain is 5,590 feet high and is in the Canton of Ticino on the borders of Lake Lagano. The C. S. means Canton Suisee. On the other side of the boundary marker is a similar designation in an Italian abbreviation.

Jump of 153,000 Men in U. S. Army Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The War Department has made detailed plans, authoritative sources reported today, for an increase of 153,000 men in the Nation's land forces.

Under recommendations submitted to President Roosevelt, Congress would be asked at the January session for funds for a regular Army of 280,000 and a National Guard of 320,000. It would be asked to provide weapons and supplies for still larger forces.

The reinforced regulars and guardsmen would represent a combined force of 600,000, which Mr. Roosevelt has said was not far from Administration intentions.

From House Appropriations Committee members have come predictions that from $850,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 would be sought for the Army, aside from deficiency appropriations to pay the cost of increases ordered by Mr. Roosevelt in proclaiming a limited national emergency.

The actual sums have not been determined. Official circles understood that the requests would be limited by the capacity of the Army and National Guard to absorb and train recruits and by industry's ability to turn out great stores of munitions besides those already contracted for.

By intensive recruiting campaigns the regular Army already is being increased by 17,000 to a new record peacetime total of 227,000. The National Guard is fast being expanded by 45,000 to a new strength of 235,000.

Under plans announced by the Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, the 53,000 additional regular Army recruits will be enrolled quickly, and housed and trained in barracks vacated by some 70,000 troops of five "streamlined" divisions. The latter will be shifted shortly to southern and western posts for mass training this winter.

The latest recruits, formed into four divisions and auxiliary units, then will be moved to the training areas for similar schooling next spring.

Chairman Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee, predicted that funds also would be appropriated early next year for an additional set of Panama Canal locks designed to make it doubly difficult for any enemy to close the Canal.

He disclosed that preparations for the $277,000,000 project were going forward. The construction was authorized by Congress last session, but no money was appropriated for it.

'Economic Front' in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

magnitude of the problem facing the Government. Six Departments working for economic efficiency are the Ministries of Supply, Food, Economic Warfare, Shipping, the Department of Overseas Trade, and the Board of Trade. To these may be added the Exchequer whose financial policy is inextricably bound up with economic policy.

Central Authority Needed

The necessity for "a central authority possessed of a perfectly definite economic policy and empowered to exercise an overriding control" is stressed by The Times of London, in a typical press comment today.

The Government now plans a policy of co-ordination. Sir John Simon assured the House of Commons that this would prove a practical and efficient arrangement.

The Chancellor's claims must be tested by future results, says The Times, adding that among the matters needing immediate attention "which so far have been singularly neglected" is the active encouragement of normal trade. It also calls for a swift and ample granting of export licenses, proper allocation of raw materials among all who are contributing to the Nation's war effort, including not only armament firms, but also exporters and even manufacturers for the civilian home market.

Very strong pressure has been brought to bear lately on the Government in the Commons to remedy to some extent the inadequacy of allowances for wives and children of men in the fighting services and of the fixed 10s. weekly old-age pension which, it is claimed, imposes severe hardships in light of a 10 per cent rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of the war. Early improvements in the allowances to the families of the service men are confidently expected in labor circles as a result of this pressure.

Middle Class Burdened

The case of another section of the community—the so-called middle class—however, has been less fully stated, though it is recognized as vitally important. This class has been hard hit by almost every war measure and still it is expected to furnish a large part of the national revenue, besides generously responding to war-loan appeals when they are launched.

The inability of middle-class families to keep up their existing not unduly ostentatious standard of living would have, it is pointed out, far-reaching repercussions on the whole economic structure of the nation.

An encouraging development in the economic sphere is the Oct. 18 agreement between representatives of employees and the Trades Union Council to establish their own "industrial parliament" to advise and inform the Government on wartime industrial matters.

But it is generally agreed that many more favorable initiatives of this kind will be required before the "Economic Front" can match the vast military effort now fully under way.

Voluntary Health Service Favored

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Before supporting a national health program sponsored by the federal government, the American Public Health Association in convention here Oct. 19 was advised by Dr. Allan M. Butler of Harvard University to work for "an increase in the number of voluntary prepayment or insurance medical service groups" throughout the country.

In addition to providing needed medical care to persons of low income, such groups also furnish a "proving ground" for establishing standards of cost and "quality" essential to the formulation of state medical care plans, he said.

British Seize 338,000 Tons Of Contraband for Germany

By the Associated Press

The British contraband control announced today it had detained 338,000 tons of contraband goods destined for Germany in the first six weeks of the war. For the week ended Oct. 14, it said 23,000 tons had been seized.

Another merchant ship was destroyed indirectly by sea warfare when the 5,594-ton Blue Star cargo boat Ionic, successfully dodging submarines on a voyage across the Atlantic from South America, ran aground and broke up Oct. 18 off the western coast of England.

The vessel ran on a sandbank in a thick fog. The four passengers, 11 officers and 40 men aboard were rescued and landed in a British port.

Ships Sunk

As Germany reopened its offensive against Allied merchant shipping and naval powers, latest reports showed that 79 ships with a total tonnage of 368,360 had been sunk in sea combat since Sept. 3.

France has lost at least 6 ships, Germany 9, and neutral nations 24, of which 17 belonged to Scandinavian countries, with the total number of known fatalities set at 1,618.

A battle in which 12 unidentified warplanes attacked six warships off the Netherlands island of Schiermoonikoog was reported Oct. 18 in Amsterdam.

Tell of Air Attack

Residents of the island, in the North Sea near the German coast, said they saw the attack but were unable to distinguish the nationality of the participants.

Neither Great Britain nor Germany announced action in that vicinity.

Schiermoonikoog lies about ten miles from the Netherlands-German boundary.

German planes, apparently on a scouting mission, approached Britain's Scapa Flow naval base again Oct. 18, but did not drop any bombs, the Air Ministry announced.

Britain Resumes Grain Trade To Relieve Canadian Exports

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (CP)—British buying of Canadian wheat, which had been halted since the war started, will be resumed as a result of a new understanding between the British cereal authority and the Canadian Wheat Board and between the two governments, it is reported.

Informed observers believed Canadaian wheat would begin moving almost at once to the United Kingdom, Canada's chief wheat market.

In the past few weeks a major crisis had developed in the Canadian wheat market because of the disappearance of British demand since the outbreak of the war, while the country had a bumper crop and a near record carryover from last year on its hands.

A variety of theories explaining the apparent British indifference to Canadian wheat in the last six weeks has been advanced, but it is public information that the United Kingdom has been buying elsewhere in that time. International political considerations may have been responsible, or the question of price alone may have been the determining factor.

If price was the key to the situation, it is suggested that Canadian wheat was perhaps at a bargaining disadvantage from the time a central buying authority was created in Britain after the outbreak of the war, because the Canadaian Wheat Board has continued to dispose of its holdings through the ordinary market channels.

However, it is understood now that a new working agreement has been reached, either between the two governments or directly between the Canadian selling and British buying authorities. Support for this report is seen in the fact that the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, George McIvor, who was in Ottawa all last week, returned to Winnipeg over the weekend.

Canada Accepts Gift of Astors

TORONTO, Oct. 19 (CP)—Canadian Red Cross Society headquarters here has announced acceptance of the offer of Cliveden, country estate of Lord and Lady Astor in Buckinghamshire, England, as the site of the first Canadian overseas military hospital.

Work will start immediately on the project with the approval of the Canadian Government. Several buildings on the estate will be utilized as residences for staff members.

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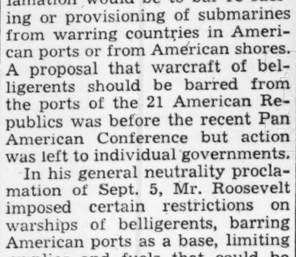

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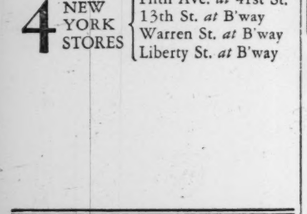

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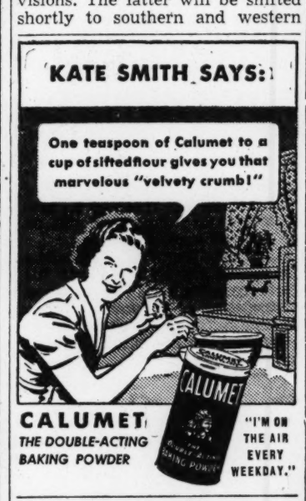
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Quebec Vote to Clarify Role in National Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Quebec vote on Oct. 25 not only will have the immediate effect of determining whether or not the Provincial Government will stand by the Federal war policy but it will have a deeper influence upon the future relationship of French-Canada to the rest of the Nation.

There have been differences at times, in the history of the country. There have been open breaks which have threatened the unity provided for by confederation. But Canadians always have removed those differences and tightened the bonds which undoubtedly exist between the two races.

One of the most serious breaks came in 1917 over conscription which was opposed by Quebec. The same dangerous elements are contained in the present political situation in the Province. The whole question of participation has been revived.

Menace to Unity

There is a real and obvious danger to national unity in the situation. But there is, at the same time, an opportunity in the crisis which has been provoked by Premier Maurice Duplessis to sweep away some differences for all time and to make a forward step in national unity.

Premier Duplessis has appealed to the racial element, which elected him and which he has nurtured with legislation designed to affirm and project the Province's autonomy. His administration has been marked by a refusal to cooperate with the Federal Government. And now, in what Ernest Lapointe, Federal Minister of Justice has described as an act of "national sabotage," he has plunged the Province into a election campaign in time of war, almost two years before he was legally required to call for a vote.

There are signs that Mr. Duplessis is concerned by the magnitude of the question of participation, which he has raised. He has said that a vote for Adelard Godbout, Provincial Liberal leader, will be a vote for conscription. He has repudiated the Federal policy, supported by both Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Opposition Leader Manion who have pledged their word that there will be no conscription. He has repudiated this policy which undoubtedly was a compromise made out of deference to Quebec. Recently at Sherbrooke he showed signs of attempting to still some of the storm which he has raised by saying that Quebec was lawful and that it would recognize the right of the Federal Government to declare war and that the Province would abide by that decision.

Autonomy As Issue

In election material distributed to his English-speaking constituents, the Premier has protested that the issue of the campaign is not participation. The issue is, he says, the defense of Quebec's autonomy against pressure from Ottawa which is working toward "centralization."

The crisis of the campaign exists not so much in what might be Quebec's attitude to the prosecution of war following a Duplessis win, but in the leadership which would be given to the people of Quebec in the years to come. The Province is populous, politically powerful, and wealthy; it has been said to represent 30 per cent of all Canada. The racial pressure of the swiftly growing French-Canadian population spreads its influence across the nation. To have that strong group led and directed by racial policies, tinged as some critics say, with isolationism and even fascism, would point the development of French-Canada in a direction that would lead it further from national unity and confederation. A win by Mr. Duplessis would create a situation which might be described as moral secession, it is believed by some observers. In the case of Paul Gouin, leader of the Action Liberale Nationale Party, he would break confederation, if he were in power, if any attempt were made to impose conscription on the Province.

It may be shown by this election that the French-Canadian is no longer the extreme racialist that he was in 1917. A glimpse of his attitude was given recently by a poll conducted in Montreal by the outspoken language paper Le Jour of that City. A survey revealed that he was unanimously opposed to conscription but at the same time was in favor of "considerable participation" in the war in Europe. This may be indicative of an attitude which would repudiate the groups that foster intense racialism and one which may bring the Province close to the rest of Canada.

Used By Propagandists

Immediate political results of a Duplessis victory are not clearly indicated. The three Quebec representatives in the Federal Cabinet, Ministers Lapointe, Cardin, and Power have said they will resign if the Premier is re-elected. His victory would indicate, they have said, that Canada is not united in its war effort, that the Federal Government lacks the support of the Province. (German propagandists already have used the election battle in Quebec as an indication that Canada is divided on the issue of the war.

It has been forecast that Prime Minister King would be obliged to call a national election on the basis of such a verdict from the electors of Quebec. There has been no indication as to what action he would take, so any forecast must remain in the realm of conjecture. There has been a move on the part of English-speaking groups to persuade the Quebec ministers, especially Mr. Lapointe, to retain his seat.

In estimating the possible result of the vote, it must be kept in mind that there is a considerable body to which Premier Duplessis appeals. On the other hand, the French-Canadian attitude to this war (and participation has become a very real issue in the campaign despite the Premier's attempt to dismiss it as an irrelevancy) is different from what has been regarded as the traditional attitude. The part taken by Russia has convinced many that the war is a fight against the forces of communism. The Roman Catholic Church has long told them of the godless ambitions of the Soviet. Also the Church (which supported the Premier in his padlock law and in other moves, has not taken a clear, strong position on his behalf in this campaign.

Division of Vote

The presence of Mr. Gouin, former ally of the Premier and foe of the Quebec participation in the war, may serve to cut down the Government vote, since the two parties are appealing to the same body of opinion. His effect upon the outcome, however, is not likely to be great.

Since his election, Mr. Duplessis has assailed the Federal Government, blaming it for Quebec's financial plight, its relief problem, and other ills. He suggested that the ruling of the Foreign Exchange Control Board against loans from other countries was aimed at Quebec. Now that the three Cabinet ministers have entered the fight on the side of the Provincial Liberal Party he has, he says, further proof of the attitude of the Government at Ottawa.

In a campaign filled with racial feeling and prejudice, the issues have become obscured. But it seems likely that there remains in Quebec a sufficiently large body of opinion of the persuasion that elected Mr. Duplessis at the last Provincial election to return him to power with a somewhat reduced majority.

Oregon Equals British Isles

Oregon, with an area of 96,699 square miles, is approximately the same size as the British Isles.

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Lord Winterton

Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, who is in America to confer with President Roosevelt and other leaders on the many problems growing out of the present refugee situation in the world.

Swedish Iron Supplies Needed for German Arms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's war production depends to such an extent upon a steady supply of Swedish iron ore that Berlin watches intently as the four Scandinavian Chiefs of State meet in Stockholm, the Swedish Capital.

Stockholm occupies itself chiefly with political aspects of neutrality. Yet the economics of neutrality in the Baltic go far toward explaining German, Russian, and British interest in what is done at Stockholm.

The Reich's war machine would be thrown out of gear should Swedish iron shipments be curtailed. Safe within the Baltic, ore ships ply from the northern Swedish port of Lulea to Swinemunde at the mouth of Germany's Oder River.

Swedish iron ore accounts in normal times for nearly half of Germany's imports of this essential war metal. France and Spain supplied most of the other half, and now French supplies are cut off by the war and Spain is at a dubious distance because of the British blockade.

Plants Need Best Ores

Germany's own ore deposits provide only 25 per cent of needed iron. Wartime forcing of low-grade ores might raise this to 35 per cent, it is estimated by the Bulletin of International News.

Most important of all from a production standpoint is that so many of Germany's iron and steel plants are equipped for handling the high-grade Swedish ore, running as high as 60 to 70 per cent. Even if other ore should be available in sufficient quantities, the German processes would have to be drastically adjusted, a time-consuming and costly affair.

Britain could deal no single blow in its economic warfare that would be more effective than a stoppage of Swedish iron to Germany. Sweden and all of the democratic Scandinavian nations sympathize with Britain more than with the Nazi Reich and Russia. But in the Baltic the Nazi-Soviet combination has a whip hand at present.

Sweden has taken steps to control its exports with an even-handed policy toward both belligerents. Iron ore is to be regulated, affecting the Reich, and Britain is affected by curbs on timber, wood pulp, and paper.

Trade Neutrality Fostered

Denmark, known as the "larder" of northeast Europe, produces more foodstuffs per square foot than any of its neighbors. Germany has drawn heavily in the past on Danish dairy products, animal and other fats, vegetables, and cereals whose production is curtailed in a nation with its man power at the front.

But all nations are watching out for themselves first in this uncertain war. Even the lure of profits does not override caution. Denmark on Oct. 1 banned the export of all vegetables, except potatoes, and animal fats, tallow, and milk.

Norway, too, has restricted exports of fresh and canned fish.

In trade, Scandinavia is pulled between Britain and the Reich. Through the Baltic, Germany reaches all of the Scandinavian countries and Finland. Across the North Sea, Britain reaches Norway without hindrance. Norway in case of necessity can become a transshipment point for the other Scandinavian nations to Britain.

The English, like the Germans, require Scandinavian products especially in time of war.

Large Imports From Denmark

Both Germany and Britain have been drawing more heavily in recent years on the Scandinavian markets. German imports from Denmark for consumption, excluding re-exports, increased from a value of $39,840,000 in 1934, to $63,388,000 in 1937. Exports to Denmark meanwhile gained from $55,205,000 to $85,507,000. Similar figures hold for the other Scandinavian countries.

British imports from Denmark greatly exceed those of Germany. In 1935, Britain bought products valued at $157,043,000 in the Danish market. By 1937 the figure had risen to $180,713,000. British sales to Denmark are less than Germany's. The figures are: $67,445,000 British exports to Denmark in 1935, and $83,464,000 in 1937.

Wartime figures naturally upset these trade currents to some extent, but the facts are not yet available.

As regards economic effects of Russia's renewed hold on the eastern Baltic, it is too early for more than speculation. Baltic ports offer natural outlets for Soviet products. Exports through Lithuania, for instance, have risen sharply in recent years. There has been a threefold increase from 1934 to 1937.

Russian Trade Spasmodic

The new German-Russian trade revival also affects the economics behind Stockholm's meeting. A significant point is that trade between Eastern Europe's two largest powers amounted in 1938 to only a shadow of its proportions even in the depression years of 1932-1933. German imports from Russia were only a tenth of their 1930 value in 1938, and a fifth of their 1932 value.

German exports to Russia have been extremely erratic. From a peak of 762,700,000 marks (about $183,052,000) in 1931, they fell to 39,300,000 marks in 1935 during the bitterest period of anti-Communism in Germany. Recovering in 1936 and 1937, they nosedived again to 31,800,000 marks in 1938.

Presumably any substantial increase in Russian supplies to Germany might cut in on Scandinavia's share, and turn Scandinavia more toward Britain. Nearly a fourth of Swedish exports went to Britain in 1937, against something over a sixth to the Reich.

Norway's sales to Britain are double those to the Reich. Finland and Denmark both sell to the British Isles three times as much as to Germany.

Correction

Errors in telegraphic transmission resulted in two misstatements in a dispatch from Ottawa, published Oct. 17 under the heading "War to Change Canada Into Vast British Arsenal."

The initial budgetary appropriation for war in Canada was given as $180,000,000. The correct figure is $100,000,000.

The official estimate of expenditure for the first year of operation of Canada's empire pilot training base was given correctly as $700,000,000. But the unofficial estimates for the full cost of a three-year period were erroneously listed at $2,000,000,000. The correct figure is $1,200,000,000.

U. S. Materials Help Japan Prolong War, Chinese Says

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former private secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, told students of Newark State Teachers' College Oct. 18 that Japan cannot defeat China "If the United States will stop sending her supplies to continue the war."

The United States is supplying Japan with 60 per cent of its raw materials, Colonel Tchou said.

Americas' Stand on Finland Welcomed

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19 (AP)—Appreciation of the support of President Roosevelt and Latin-American States was expressed by the President of Finland and the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in radiocasts marking the conclusion today of their two-day conference here.

Finland's dangerous situation, due to demands from Soviet Russia in line with the latter's Baltic expansion, formed the theme of Finnish President Kallio's radiocast.

"A powerful neighbor (Russia) hsa put forward for solution questions of a very serious character, and Finland feels grateful for the diplomatic support received from others in this connection," President Kallio said.

[President Roosevelt sent a personal message to President Kalinin of the Russian Government expressing hope that demands on Finland would not endanger peace or Finland's independence.]

Trusts in Protection

"I trust that God will hold His protecting hand over the peace-loving people of Finland and hope that our neighbor in the East will respect our integrity and freedom and refrain from making demands which are inacceptable," President Kallio said.

King Gustaf of Sweden in speaking of the results of the conference told the radio audience of the Northern neutral countries:

"The meeting has confirmed the similarity of the policies of the four Nordic countries. . . . We will co-operate to live as free nations, safeguard our rights, and establis peace."

"We have again ascertained ou common interests," said Kin Christian of Denmark in compar ing the conference with the Malm meeting of 1914 in which Norway Sweden, and Denmark expresse their common neutrality policies.

King Haakon of Norway, the las to speak, declared:

"We have discussed collabora tion, both spiritual and materia and believe our co-operation ha found a new firm basis so we ca look forward to the future wit hope we will meet all difficulties.

Change in Communiqué

A hint of new development came late in the day when it wa announced that a communiqué o the conference would be delaye until evening to make "certai changes" in the text

Immediately after the meetin President Kallio and Foreign Min ister Eljas Erkko of Finland le for the airport where a special air plane waited to take them back t Helsingfors.

High political quarters held a "optimistic" attitude on the out come of the conference althoug there was no indication of any spe cific action by the four countries.

Observers were struck by th spectacle last night of Presiden Kallio standing arm in arm wit the three Kings on a balcony of th Royal Palace.

Rangers to Hunt Forest Firebugs

EMPORIUM, Pa. (AP)—A warning that anyone caught starting forest fires which cause fatalities in Pennsylvania "may find himself losing his own life in the same manner as punishment is meted out to other murderers" was issued by a state official Oct. 19 one year to the day after eight CCC boys perished while fighting a woodland blaze near here.

Dedicating a roadside memorial to the youths, Charles E. Baer, Deputy Secretary of Forests and Waters, described them as "martyrs to public carelessness and indifference," and said:

"We do not know the cause of this fire, but since there were others in the vicinity on that day it is possible but not probable that they all started accidentally."

Mr. Baer said the state is equipping foresters and rangers with 100 short-wave radio sets to carry on their backs and "communicate with fire wardens and the state motor police when they observe suspicious actions . . ." By this means, he added, foresters will "be able to catch the unsuspecting firebug."

Alaskan Colony's Manager Resigns

PALMER, Alaska (AP) — The head of the Government-sponsored Matanuska Colony submitted his resignation a few hours after he had described the settlement's situation as acute because of destruction of crops by an early snowfall and freezeup. Ross L. Sheely, General Manager of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, said that his own farm, one of the largest in Alaska, required his full-time attention.

Once previously he was General Manager, and when he accepted the post again he said it was with the understanding that he would serve only until the farmers of Matanuska were prepared to take over the Colony's operation. The Farmers' Co-operative took over in July, with L. C. Stock as Co-op Manager.

Mr. Sheely said that some of the Colony's dairy cattle would have to be slaughtered, because of insufficient feed for the winter.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Sixteen

Out in the sun-lit country again, they soon came in sight of the Hudson River on the west and crossed a high trestle through lovely rural country with the roofs of farm houses seen through apple trees, and Indian corn and buckwheat growing.

"Pretty, ain't it?" the conductor said. "Got a little piece of land up here myself, to retire on some day."

"Is this Harlem yet?" Johnny wanted to know. They seemed to have been riding a good while now.

"No. Hasn't got no name. The Planners calculate it's about One Hundredth Street but of course the city never will get up this far. Might grow up above Forty-second Street alright—if that reservoir the water works folks is aiming to put in don't stop the growth. And Harlem might come down a-piece but I reckon this strip of verdure will stay just like it is to the end of time.

"Look at those cows gaping at us, they don't know what to make of the train for sure! Now the Captain's ringing his bell for Harlem. You can't see the village yet but they can likely hear the bell." He picked up his horn from the seat beside Johnny and blew a blast. "If they don't hear the bell, they'll catch that horn of mine sure . . They want to be ready to welcome the Captain. They got quite a celebration planned I know. School children with garlands and a cold collation at the hotel before we start back. They'll be on tenterhooks, waiting."

"Mr. Green's been there all night hasn't he?"

"Shucks, what do the Harlem folks care about Mr. Green? The steam train's been the making of Harlem. They've got the railroad mania there."

Harlem Village Turns Out

Nor when they arrived at the terminus at Harlem did it appear that the conductor had painted an exaggerated picture. The village boasted only two thousand inhabitants, but at least twice that many people lined the square. Excursions had been running all night from White Plains and Pelham and even from across the Hudson, from as far as West Point. A detachment of cadets from the Military Academy had rigged up a small cannon and offered to fire it as a signal to start the race off.

The coach horses were ready, and impatient to be gone. After some delay the engine was switched and backed and turned toward New York again. Fresh water was poured into the cask, the fuel replenished, the boiler heated, the steam rising, the passengers on board, the Captain at the levers. The school children finished their presentation singing "Success to the Railroad" in high shrill voices. The gun was primed and fired. Both vehicles started off. The coach horses sprang away at the instant, the locomotive, lagging for a moment then gaining momentum under the pressure of steam, pressed forward with a great clatter of its clumsy mechanism, its smoke trailing defiantly.

More and more wood was piled in, the smokestack soon began to belch forth big blazing sparks. A few lit here and there in the coach but were speedily extinguished. The damage done by them was no more than to be expected. Travellers had acquired an amazing dexterity in fighting sparks from the dry pitch pine fuel. The occasional hole burned in clothing was accepted with comparative unconcern.

And the Race Is On

The start of the race had been telegraphed ahead by an ingenious device. A rocket was sent up on the Square in Harlem as soon as both vehicles were under way. This signal was watched for, further down the line. As soon as it was seen another rocket went up from the Palace Hotel in Yorkville; from Madison Inn, a third, and a fourth and last at City Hall let all of New York know the competition was on.

It seemed to the passengers in the train that the Americus made almost the speed of a rocket itself. The first mile in five minutes, the second in less than four. By the time the trestle was crossed the coach driven by Hank O'Dell was out of sight and at the farm house stables at 93rd Street there was to be a fresh relay of horses. The delay entailed in changing horses would give the Captain an even greater lead.

The owners of the railroad sat exulting, with their watches open in their hands. But Peter Cooper was watching the engine and the diminishing woodpile on the platform up ahead.

"Captain Jones is mighty free with his fuel," he said with some concern.

"That engine eats wood like a hog does corn." The conductor chuckled easily. "We're mighty near to the beginning of the tunnel though, where the Captain has provided a fresh supply. It might help if you gentlemen want to get out and pile wood when we halt."

The bell sounded at this instant, followed by a blast from the steam whistle and the conductor ran forward to get hold of the wooden block that served as a wheel break and prepared to lower it. The train came to a standstill a few yards outside the tunnel but the pine logs so neatly piled on the road side had disappeared completely.

"Back, back a little, mayhap we missed the spot!" the conductor shouted. "Or wait a minute. Hold your horses. I'll run back a piece, it'll be quicker."

The Captain waited white-lipped. He'd been so sure of this wood that he'd used his fuel more freely than needed. He saw, now that it was too late, that he should have left the wood pile under guard for so momentous an occasion. The boiler was cooling rapidly, the steam barely hissed through the valves now.

"Gentlemen," he said, "let us reembark and get through the tunnel, at least, before the horses overtake us."

"Hank's no ways away at all," the conductor panted as he climbed aboard again. "Who would have thought now that our wood'd get stolen?"

No one answered. The passengers sat on the edge of the long wooden benches, leaning tensely forward as if by their will they could push the train ahead.

* * *

When Patrick McGilvray saw the rocket signal go off, he decided to have a telegraph of his own to let him know at the earliest possible moment whether the horses or the steam engine were running ahead. He sent Tim up to the brow of the hill and had him climb a tree high enough so that the north entrance of the tunnel could be seen. Then he stationed Michael within ear-shot of Tim, and then Ellen and finally Kathleen with Patsy, while he himself climbed on the roof of the lean-to and waited impatiently the news up ahead.

So it happened that Tim saw some big country boys come up from the river quite innocently and help themselves to the pile of wood. They made several trips of it because they were constructing a raft on the edge of the water, but Tim thought nothing of it, his whole attention being directed toward the distant tracks catching and reflecting the rays of the sun.

The Americus to the Fore

At last he was rewarded, first with a sound faint as a bird call—a new sound in the world, but made familiar in the last month to Tim—the peculiar rumble of iron wheels on iron tracks, more a vibration than a clear sound but unmistakable. After the sound or almost simultaneous with it, came the faint whisp of white smoke blown skyward by the wind. No horses were in sight. The steam train was ahead, the Captain was winning!

"The Captain!" Tim shouted.

"The Captain," Michael echoed.

"Captain . . . Captain . . . Captain . . ." all the way to the waiting ears of Patrick McGilvray.

"Faith, I might have known it," the man climbed down and made his way to the tracks to see the train with his own eyes and to cheer it.

Still straddling his tree, Tim saw the engine draw to a stop, pause—then all too slowly, go creeping into the tunnel, the horses of Nathan Green less than a minute behind. But the boy made no further signal, and Patrick waited serenely, thinking of the great happiness of the McGilvrays, when out of the tunnel the horsedrawn coach came clattering, with great shouts from the passengers. It was passed and out of sight before the Americus lurched heavily out of the dark tunnel's mouth and came to a standstill.

"Whatever now is the matter?" Patrick ran forward as he spoke, his own features reflecting the concern on the face of the Captain.

"The fuel has given out. I left a reserve supply but it has been removed from the roadway. Without wood, the steam has lost its power."

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

The exciting day of the race between horses and steam had arrived, and Captain Zachary Humphries Jones was taking his engine, the Americus, up to Harlem for the start, when our last chapter ended. Jonathan Post, staunch supporter of the Captain and steam, was along as a passenger. Nathan Green, shipbuilder, scoffed at steam, and had challenged the Captain to race him and a coach and four from Harlem to City Hall. Eager backers of the Captain were Patrick McGilvray and his children, who lived in a hut near the mouth of the tunnel through which the train and coach would pass.

Where No Wind Blows

There is a city built of foam
And a boat whose sails are woven of moonlight.
Over the green valleys of that country,
Ride young fish bright in the sea's sun.
Where no wind blows,
The water sways the soundless leaves
Of a tree that knows no harvest,
Awaits no spring.
Over the city of foam soar the flying fish
Bright as moon-sand,
Swift as a breaking wave.
Birds weary of the blue air and sky-winds
Fold their wings, lulled to rest
In the city built of foam.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Drawn by Marc Simont

The Americus lurched heavily out of the dark tunnel and came to a standstill

Himalayan Surprise

I had been dreaming of thunderstorms and earthquakes when I suddenly woke with a start and sat up in bed, conscious of a tremendous noise that was going on on the corrugated iron roof of the house. We had not been in India long, and I could not help wondering what further surprises this astonishing land could hold in store for us.

For a few moments I thought my dreams must have been true, for we were in the Himalayas, and the sound might have been produced by a thunderstorm or an earthquake. Then I noticed that the morning was bright and sunny and that the furniture was not behaving oddly.

Jumping out of bed and hurrying to the window, I saw what was causing it all. Not a thunderstorm, not an earthquake, but monkeys—dozens of brown monkeys of every size—which had come down from the pine trees and were performing a kind of dance. But they were doing more than that. Not content with their dance, they began to invade the small verandah where the children had their toy cupboard, and where they kept a supply of grain and nuts for their tame parrots. There were monkeys everywhere, climbing up and down from the roof, clambering over the furniture, chattering and squealing.

Unwelcome Curiosity

One enterprising fellow had actually opened the cupboard, and he and several others were going through the toys with the greatest interest, biting some to see if they were edible, tearing and destroying what they could with agile little fingers. The tins of grain and nuts were open and upside down, their contents spilled.

By this time the children had joined me, and opening the glass door leading onto the verandah, we tried to shoo them away. But, beyond a menacing grimace from one of the largest of the invaders, which caused me to shut the door again rather hurriedly, the monkeys took not the slightest notice.

"Ayah!" I called.

The Indian nurse hurried in, and added her protestations to mine through the window. A few of the smaller monkeys scurried up the supporting poles onto the roof, only to peep over a moment later and, having decided that we were completely harmless, to re-appear.

Ayah departed in search of further help, and came back with one of the men servants.

Noor Mohammed Speaks

What followed filled us all with astonishment. Without the slightest hesitation, Noor Mohammed opened the glass door and calmly told the monkeys to depart. Whereupon they immediately ceased their activities, and, led by the largest and most grandfatherly looking of the party, began solemly to troop off the verandah in single file.

Nothing could have been more orderly than the way they went away, one by one, old monkeys, young monkeys, and mother monkeys with their babes clinging to their backs, down the verandah steps, along the garden path, down the hillside, and so back to the pine trees.

"Noor Mohammed," I asked, "why did the monkeys not go away when I bade them?"

The faithful servant looked a little embarrassed.

"Memsahib," he replied "when Ayah, and the little Miss-Sahibs, and even the Memsahib herself try to drive away the monkeys, they take no notice at all, but when a man bids them depart, then they go at once."

I decided to drop the subject. It seemed the only thing to do.

Moira O'Brien

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of the month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Lao Tze on a Water Buffalo

Lao Tze was a benign old Chinese philosopher who lived about the beginning of the seventh century B. C. He wrote many things for the betterment of his fellow men. Among his works is a long scroll in queer Chinese characters written in vertical lines, and meant to be read from the top to the bottom beginning with the first line to the right. This scroll is called "The Book of the Way and of Virtue," and it is a highly prized piece of Chinese literature.

This little bronze shows the philosopher perched on the back of a majestic water buffalo, who is extending his muzzle so far forward that his horns lie back on his shoulder blades.

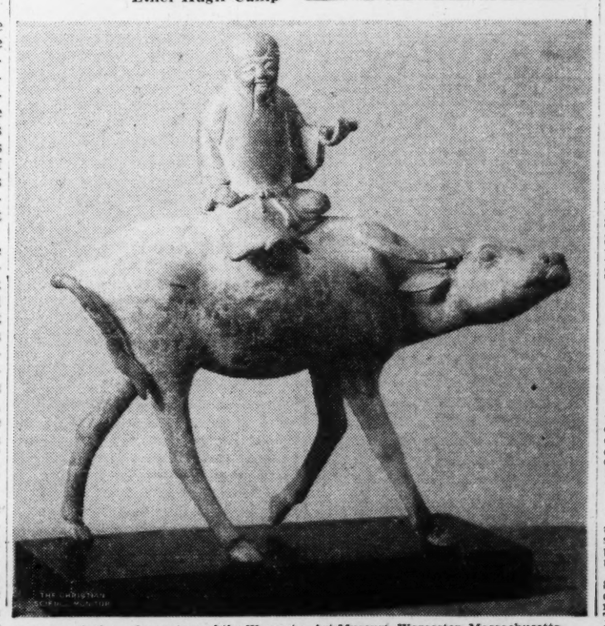
Lao Tze sits at ease on the creature's back, with no saddle or bridle to keep him from slipping. But the look on his face expresses such benignity, such happiness and such perfect confidence that we feel no concern for his safety. In his left hand he holds a scroll, very likely the "Book of the Way and of Virtue," and seems to be indicating that he is offering it to everyone who has the wit to use it and ponder it.

Benevolent Lao Tze lived in the Far East at the time when a Jewish chronicler in the Near East was writing the book called Dueteronomy; when the great hearted Pharaoh Psammetticus was liberating Egypt; when Dracon, chief justice of the Greek Republic and lawgiver of Athens, was framing laws of such severity, in an attempt to elevate the moral standard of the men of his times, that the word "draconian" has stood ever since to mean measures of extreme harshness.

At the time of Lao Tze, there was a general movement of uplift in the Far and Near East, and in Ancient Greece, but the Continent beyond the Alps slept on in her prehistoric coma. The Celtic civilization represented by La Tène—ancient Celtic settlement at the foot of the Jura mountains in Switzerland where archeologists have unearthed great treasures—was not to come for another 100 years.

This little bronze of Lao is 8¼ inches high. It was the work of a Chinese artist of the Sung Dynasty (960-1280) who reached back into the seventh century B. C. for his subject. The wild water buffalo was considered a most savage and ill natured animal, and the artist, in putting the philosopher safely on its back, symbolized the fact that even the most adverse and intractable circumstances can be met and conquered by calmness and confidence.

Ethel Hugli-Camp



Photograph through courtesy of the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts

Will o' the Griskin

A Modern Fable

By Eleanore Myers Jewett

Part One

Will was the likeliest lad in the village though he was poor and without kith or kin. He had a ready grin, a gay laugh, and a friendly air about him, and somehow he never seemed to be in want of shelter or food though where the next was coming from he could rarely have told. Folk liked him and the look of his brown eyes, and were ever feign to be giving him this or that, though they might be close fisted enough with others.

So it came about, upon a day, that a properous farmer hailed him as he was going by and offered him the gift of a small squealing pig.

"Take the little griskin," the man said heartily, "I have more than enough and mayhap it will make you your fortune."

This he said more to cover up the embarrassment of his own generosity than by way of prophesy, yet, strange as it may seem, he spoke the simple truth.

Will received the gift with delight and straightway loved it. He fed it with scraps saved from his own all too scanty and uncertain meals, he washed it in the village trough, to the immense annoyance of the citizens who were, however, unable to produce more than a few stormy words upon the occasion, for the boy's merry, freckle faced grin was too much for even righteous wrath to withstand. He begged a hempen cord and put it around the little pig's neck and led it about with him wherever he went, and thereby earned for himself the nickname of "Will o' the griskin."

Time Works Changes

But alas, time works mighty and swift changes, and in nothing more noticeably than in the loveableness of a pig! Before long Will's small pink and white, curly tailed, round and playful companion had grown to be a large, cross, snorting and unattractive hog with an interior so cavernous that the poor boy grew lean and weary in his efforts to fill it. He sighed to himself and thought drearily that even a rather messy and over large pig can be better company than none, then made the best of the situation and resolved to sell it.

The price he got for it seemed to young Will to be princely! Indeed, it was good honest pay for the pig was in excellent condition and the villager to whom it was sold was glad enough to do the boy a good turn without losing any advantage to himself.

So Will put his wealth into an old wallet, tied it around his neck inside his jerkin and felt very rich indeed.

"I have always wanted to see the world," said he to himself; "now there is nothing to stay me. I shall be off on the morrow to seek my fortune."

Now the long and the short of it was that Will, being thrifty and clever as well as honest and friendly, soon found the world at his feet and success with it! After wandering about a bit and making his first money earn him more, he settled in a town in France, apprenticed himself to a merchant, became in good time a merchant himself and a man of substance and held in great honor. Folk liked him here as at home, they laughed with him, then told him their troubles, sought his advice and profited thereby. Always and ever they found him the same; simple, honest, friendly, keen, the first to see a joke and make merry, the last to say ill of a man or bespeak one more civilly than another be he rich or poor, great or lowly.

Success, wealth, popularity, fame, all fell into Will's lap, as it seemed, without his asking. And from being the greatest man in his village, he soon became the greatest in the countryside and from that it was but a step before he was acclaimed the most influential man in the kingdom. High born lords and ladies, counts and princes, nay, even the king himself upon more than one occasion, summoned Will for aid and advice or even for the mere pleasure of his company. When he went about to this or that great manor he went simply, dressed quietly, rode a good plain horse and was attended by only a faithful servant or two, and when he stayed at home he lived in a large spacious dwelling, comfortable enough, but displaying neither wealth nor grandeur.

The Secret Room

In all things concerning his life, save one, he was as open as the day. His people were free to come and go about his castle as they would, save for one room which was locked and bolted and wherein no one was allowed to set foot but Will himself. He kept the key to it, large and clumsy though it was, about his person, and ever so often and most especially after he had been away in princely palaces or had received some new and great honor, or wealth in more abundance had resulted from his enterprises, he would let himself quietly in, close the door behind him and remain uninterrupted, by strict orders, as long as he pleased. Then he would issue forth again with a little twisted smile about his lips and his eyes more twinkly than ever.

Strange! The servants wondered and gossiped among themselves and from them the rumor spread and grew through the length and breadth of the village. Master Will had a secret; perchance he was an alchemist, or a magician. Or mayhap he had some treasure there beyond the power of the poor folk to imagine, and kept it there that he might gloat over it in private; or a magic something whereby he gained the success that was always his. Stories multiplied and grew, yet never did a tale live long if it suggested dark deeds or evil on the part of Master Will. Whatever marvel, magic or mystery might be hidden behind that closely barred door, the effect of it on Will himself was wholesome and good, there was no doubt about that!

At last Will took to himself a wife, and "would you believe it?" quoth neighbor to neighbor, "he hath chosen the proudest and haughtiest young maid in all the countryside!"

Will Makes an Exception

Lovely she was to look at, tall and graceful with long golden plaits of hair falling over either shoulder nigh to her knees; eyes now blue, now green with flecks of brown in them and dark lashes oddly and beautifully contrasting with her fair white skin. Her red lips curled a trifle scornfully and a wisp of a frown sometimes marred the smooth whiteness of her brow.

But—what would you? she was the only child of a neighboring count and was accustomed to much grandeur, many servants and the world, as it were, served to her on a silver platter, whenever she wished it! And why did she wed young Will about whose birth and past nobody knew aught and apparently cared less? Love, forsooth, for proud as the damsel was, she had a warm heart and she had lost it to Will himself very completely! And her father, to be sure, was nothing loath toward so prosperous a son-in-law. As for the fair maid Ylotte, she had notions of her own, and resolved to change a thing or two in Master Will's way of living.

He gave her a free hand about the house and with the servants, making only one stipulation; the door of his secret chamber was to remain locked and barred to her as to all others.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Making Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

Here is another opportunity to make new friends in distant places through correspondence. We publish today invitations from young people in seven States and in Surrey, England, who would like to receive letters from girls and boys who share their interests.

"I have been reading the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor for some time and would like to join," writes Frances G., 14, of Detroit, Michigan. "I play the violin and like all sports especially tennis and skating. My hobbies are writing letters and stories and I am especially interested in news reporting work."

"I would like to correspond with boys my own age, especially in Australia and Sweden," writes Henry F. G., Jr., 11, of Elmwood Park, Illinois. "I like stamp collecting, bicycle riding, reading, swimming, drawing and photography."

America's Story

Jeanne T., 16, of Winona, Minnesota, would like to correspond with girls, especially those in France and England.

"Each year I find more articles in The Christian Science Monitor that are of use in my school work," she writes. "The Wonders of Research column helped a lot last year in my Consumer's Science class.

"As reading is one of my main hobbies, I have found the lists of books that tell America's story very interesting. I wish I had time to read all the books mentioned, that I might be able to know more about my own country.

"My favorite sports are badminton, swimming and bicycling. I enjoy dress designing and sketching very much also. I am a senior in high school."

"My sister wrote to the Mail Bag a few months ago and received several letters," writes Mary Frances W., 12, of West Los Angeles, California. "My hobbies are swimming, ice skating, and collecting postcards.

"I play the violin and I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially The Children's Page."

Priscilla S., 14, of Pontiac, Illinois, would like to correspond with three or four girls anywhere in the world.

"So far, my favorite subjects are Latin and Algebra," she writes. "I love to swim, play tennis ice skate, in fact, I like all sports pretty well. I love to dance and would like to know about dances of other States and countries."

A Choice of Hobbies

Anne Marie B., 12 of Whitman, Mass., is in the eighth grade, and is fond of swimming, tennis, canoeing, hockey, and especially the winter sports. She welcomes new pen friends.

Justys C., 13, Crystal Springs, Florida, tells us that she is interested in music and reading. Among her hobbies are collecting pictures of the west, swimming, and writing letters.

Jean B., 14, of New Bedford, Mass., would like to exchange letters with girls all over the world. She is a freshman in high school and likes all sports, her favorites being swimming and tennis. Saving stamps, sewing, designing and reading are her chief hobbies.

Betty Lou M., 15, of Pasadena, California, would like to correspond with a girl in any foreign country. She is interested in music, swimming, sports, scrapbooks and corresponding. She is in the tenth grade and is taking Spanish, Geometry Sewing, English and Gym.

Pauline T., 17, of Camberley, Surrey, England, is fond of tennis, cycling and swimming, and she also likes reading very much. She asks for correspondents from English-speaking girls in Norway, Sweden, or Switzerland

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the subscriber to The Christian Science Mointor in their family. This helps us to identify them in the records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

American Henlein? No, Shouts Kuhn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn returned to the Dies Committee witness stand today and, with tempers strained and hot words flying, submitted a list which he said gave the names of all German-American Bund Units in the United States and their leaders.

The Bund chieftain took the stand with much protesting that he should be in New York preparing his defense against charges of embezzlement of funds from his organization. His attorneys moved for a postponement of the hearing, but Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas and other committeemen decided it should go on. Mr. Kuhn is scheduled to go on trial Oct. 30.

The names of Bund leaders were one of the principal items of information the committee had sought from Mr. Kuhn. Likewise it has asked Communist Party officials for the identity of their smaller group leaders.

The session got off to a stormy start when Mr. Kuhn took exception to some unrecorded remark made just behind his back by one of the spectators in the crowded hearing room.

Very Embarrassing

"Stand back," Mr. Kuhn said gruffly. "I'll ask the Chairman to throw you out if you make remarks about me."

The remark, he muttered, was "very embarrassing" to him. Mr. Dies quieted the room with his gavel.

Mr. Kuhn told the Committee he had been unable to find in New York newspapers a clipping of an article to which he had referred when he testified in August. The article, he said then, concerned a visit to Russia by Bernard Baruch.

"I told you at the time I didn't think you'd ever find it," commented Representative J. Parnell Thomas, (R) of New Jersey.

"That's your opinion, but mine's different," Mr. Kuhn shot back, abruptly adding: "You've hounded us enough."

"Let's don't have any exchanges," drawled Mr. Dies.

Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, said that during Mr. Kuhn's previous appearance the Bund leader had testified his position was not similar at all to the positions of Nazi leaders in other countries, such as Konrad Henlein in Czechoslovakia.

"I told you at that time and I tell you again I'm an American citizen and I'm not a Nazi either," Mr. Kuhn snapped.

When Mr. Thomas suggested that Henlein was a citizen of Czechoslovakia, the Bund leader snapped:

"How do you know?"

Kuhn—America's Henlein

Mr. Whitley then held up a German language paper, the Weck Ruff, which he described as the official organ of the Bund. He read a headline:

"Fritz Kuhn—America's Henlein."

Mr. Kuhn said he had objected to the paper's editors about publication of the article appearing under the heading.

"I just said this article shouldn't appear," he explained. He issued no denial, he said.

"You just disapproved privately," Mr. Whitley commented.

The Committee questioned Mr. Kuhn closely about a speech attributed to him in the newspaper, now owned by the Bund. He was quoted as saying Chancellor Hitler told him at a conference in Germany to go back to the United States and "continue your fight."

The witness explained that the paper was privately owned when that was published and he vigorously denied that either he or Herr Hitler had made such a statement.

"At the time you saw Chancellor Hitler, there was no discussion of Nazi activities in the United States?" asked Mr. Whitley.

"Of course not," said Mr. Kuhn.

When he visited Berlin after the 1936 Olympic Games, Mr. Kuhn said He and other Bund members were received "as a group of American citizens."

"I was proud to be received there just the same as I would be proud to be received by the President of the United States," he added.

A question about why Mr. Kuhn approved the German treaty with Russia, produced no simple answer.

Gesturing frequently, Mr. Kuhn declared that Germany was a small country with a large population and no raw materials. The country needed food, he said, and had "begged Britain for years" to remedy this situation but Britain had turned the Germans down.

"Then they came to the United States and asked why you have a boycott," Mr. Kuhn said. Thereafter, he said, it seemed logical to him to get needed raw material from Russia.

"That don't mean that I have to take my former enemy's ideology," he blurted.

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California protested that wasn't his understanding of what had happened between Russia and Germany.

Explains Difference

Representative Joe Starnes, (D) of Alabama, in questioning Mr. Kuhn about the State list of the Bund, said he noticed that whereas Mr. Kuhn testified in August that the Bund had units in all but one State, today's list showed such units existed in only 19 States.

Mr. Kuhn explained States where the Bund had only a few members were not shown. One of his lawyers said the Bund constitution requires 20 members per unit.

"Is there any significance that most of the Bund's units are in the New York, New England and Pennsylvania area where 90 per cent of this country's munitions industry is located?" asked Mr. Starnes.

"Of course not," said Mr. Kuhn. "There is no significance to that. Population is bigger in the East."

"There is no significance that most of your posts are located near navy yards, aircraft factories or other industries?" pressed Mr. Starnes.

"I don't know anything about industries," Mr. Kuhn retorted. "That's Lipshipz stuff you are talking about."

When reporters asked how to spell "Lipshipz," Mr. Kuhn turned toward the press table and said:

"Walter Winchell. That's his real name. There's a lot of fellows who change their name."

Mr. Thomas wanted to know whether the Bund intended to continue its organizing on the same scale as Mr. Kuhn described in August.

"Yes," replied the leader. "I would say on a better, larger scale."

Antenna Sorts Out Static; Radio Can Detect Oil

Late developments in radio are the new antenna to sort out static and the geophysical radio which detects the presence of oil and minerals.

A Walking Police Radio

© International

'Calling All Policemen'

George E. A. Fairley, left, Director of the Pittsburgh police, is shown instructing Patrolman P. J. McCarthy in the operation of the new short-wave portable radio receiver slung over his shoulder. These radio sets will be issued to all traffic officers and are tuned in on the Pittsburgh police radiocast band. Officers equipped with these instruments are expected to be of great assistance in closing avenues of escape of fleeing criminals. The little square in the center of the set is the loud speaker.

English University Combines An Art Gallery and Music Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England — A new center where music and the visual arts are to merge is the Barber Institute of Fine Arts at Birmingham University, recently opened by Queen Mary, the Queen Mother.

Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson, well-known British musician, has left the British Broadcasting Corporation to take over the professorship of music, and Dr. Thomas Bodkin has come from the National Gallery of Ireland to assume directorship of the Institute on the visual arts side.

Scope will extend beyond the academic orbit, for public access is to be given on appointed occasions to the art collection and to recitals by eminent musicians.

Built to plans by Mr. Robert Atkinson, London Architect, the Institute has a music hall of impressive modern design, libraries, lecture theaters, and picture galleries embodying the most modern methods of display and preservation. Though the pictorial and musical departments are to be separately administered, the combining of the two in one center reflects the realization of the donor, the late Lady Barber, of Culham Court, that all arts tend toward one harmony in the aesthetic life.

Outstanding in the tapestries which Lady Barber bequeathed are 17th and 18th century French and Flemish examples, rich in heraldic and other symbolic interest; floral panels from the English looms of Mortlake and Soho which reflect the influence of the Dutch flower painters upon early English tapestry weavers, and a rare little panel from the Warwickshire looms of William Sheldon, who introduced tapestry weaving into England about Shakespeare's time at a factory now in use as a farm house. This piece was found, along with more imposing Sheldon pieces, the identity of which was unknown, in the butler's bedroom of a Cotswold manor house some years ago. Examples of Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture and early English needlework are among the treasures of the collection.

In four years Dr. Bodkin has assembled a large collection of pictures. Most ancient are two little 13th century religious panels, one, a "Crucifixion" by the Tuscan artist Giunta Pisano which was the earliest picture at the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House; the other a head of "Saint John the Evangelist" by the Sienese painter Simone Martini. Each reveals its kinship with Byzantine mosaic art.

Drawings and engravings include a sketch by Rubens of his wife, Helena Fourment, drawn as a study for the group portrait in the Hirsch collection at Basle, and a Paul Veronese drawing for a panel in the ceiling of the Hall of the Council of Ten, Venice. Dürer, Goya, Rembrandt, Van Ostade, Van Dyck, Van Goyen, Meryon, J. F. Millet, Gainsborough, and Ingres are also represented.

Old Mill Ready To Grind Again

MONTROSS, Va. (AP) — Corn grown on Stratford Farm was ready for grinding Oct. 19 in a restored 200-year-old grist mill at Stratford Hall, birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

The mill, with its typical water wheel and wood machinery, was restored by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Metcalf of Rhode Island.

James F. Bell, President of General Mills, Inc., who superintended the installation of the old wooden mill machinery of the period of Thomas Lee (1740), was designated to make the formal presentation of the restored building.

Spiritual Force Seen Against Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Philip Guedalla, British author and lecturer, came through Santiago on a swing around the continent with the emphatic message that Hitlerism will be overwhelmed by "spiritual, geographical, and political forces."

"Look at the map," he said, "for the geographical facts are irresistible. The Russian agreement does not mitigate the plight of Germany. Communism has been let in by the back door. In other words, the burglar is in the German kitchen."

But Mr. Guedalla was more interested in the ideological issue. "Democracy must triumph," he explained, "because it provides the only safe rules by which decent people can live. The world would not be worth living in otherwise."

Lesson to Germany

According to Mr. Guedalla, the problem is not Herr Hitler so much as Germany's political backwardness, increased temporarily by Naziism, though this eventually would prove an effective lesson to the German people.

An ideal peace, in his opinion, should leave "every German, as well as every Czech and Pole as free as every Briton and American."

What of this neutral sphere of the Americas? Where does the New World come in, in this war of the Old?

These questions were welcomed by Mr. Guedalla. "While we cannot criticize the policy of our hosts in these hospitable lands," he said, "we know there can never be any neutrality of conscience. The issue is clear-cut right or wrong, Cain or Abel. There can be no moral compromise."

Moral Issue at Stake

South Americans, like all free peoples, he said, were bound to appreciate the moral issue at stake. "After all," he continued, "this is no new experience for them. They have had their dictators. Away back in the last century there was Rosas of Argentina and Lopez of Paraguay."

The author was interrupted at this point with the reminder that present-day Latin America provided some evidence of dictatorially inclined rulers. He countered with this distinction:

"Here, independence and democracy are traditional—they were fought for—so that, however forceful a leader's personality, there are guarantees against anything approaching despotism. The democratic system may develop personality and leadership verging on the autocratic—take our own Mr. Gladstone, for instance—but this can always be checked by the will of the people."

Interchange of Culture

This brought the subject to the British effort to become more identified with Latin-American culture. Mr. Guedalla deprecated the frequent representation of this effort as participation in the doctrinal war of propaganda. He pointed out that it began long before there was any of the alleged ideological rivalry for export markets. Mr. Guedalla was associated with this effort. He visited Argentina in 1931, soon after the then Prince of Wales had opened the British Trade Exhibition in Buenos Aires, and assisted the promotion of Anglo-Argentina cultural interchange. The connection became more continental in character with formation of the Ibero-American Institute, of which he is Honorary Director and under whose auspices British lecturers now visit South Aemrica.

"This is not a case of one-way traffic," Mr. Guedalla pointed out. "It is cultural interchange," he said, "in the exact sense of that term. The New World has much to teach us."

Color Line Fought In University Suit

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—University of Tennessee officials were directed Oct. 18 by Chancellor A. E. Mitchell to show cause why six Negro applicants should not be admitted as students in the University's Graduate School and College of Law.

The Negroes were denied admission to the University last month on the grounds it would be a violation of a State law and the State Constitution to permit them to mingle in the same classes with whites.

The petitions, naming University Trustees and other officials as defendants, claimed that each of the Negroes had met all educational requirements set up by the University for entrance and claimed "the right to be admitted" as students under "charter provisions and generally under the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land, as a citizen, resident, and taxpayer of the State of Tennessee. . . ."

Six separate petitions were filed by attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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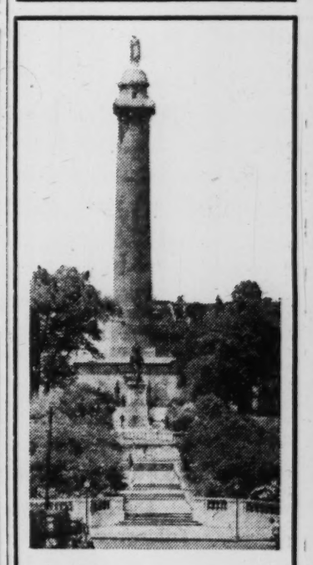

Baltimore's leading shops and business firms will be featured in a special advertising display in The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, Oct. 26. Photographs of familiar Baltimore landmarks, and accompanying articles will be of interest to Baltimoreans.

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	E	G	I	N	A	L	D		F	A	I	R		
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Tufts Speeds Up Practice for Game With Northeastern—'Bear' Stories Appear

Scrimmages Mark Practice As Jumbos Aim for Huskies

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marking a radical departure from custom, Coach Lew Manly has driven his Tufts team hard for the game with Northeastern at Medford Saturday by conducting scrimmage sessions three times this week.

Usually, heavy contact has been the exception rather than the rule at Tufts, where the small size of the squads makes it a risky business. With a good first team and practically no reserves, any injury that might be incurred would be serious.

Yet Coach Manly, after viewing movies of the game with Amherst last week, decided that short but concentrated scrimmages Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday would go a long way to eliminate the poor blocking and tackling he felt marked the Jumbo play especially during the later stages of the game.

Defensive Lapses

Lew, who doubles as an assistant professor of physical education and economics at Tufts, was particularly disturbed with the defensive play of the right side of the line. Lapses in fundamentals, he thought, allowed the Lord Jeff backs to knife through for long runs.

There was some excuse for what might seem like poor play, however, for the Jumbo first-stringers were out-weighed man for man by the Amherst team, which boasts a squad of more than 50 players Most of the Tufts boys stayed in the game until Manly saw that any chance of winning had flown and sent in reserves for a short time to gain experience.

This Tufts team is rapidly gaining the distinction of being almost an iron-man affair. Practically all of its members have played all but a few minutes of the two games this season. In the Middlebury contest, only one substitution was made, while at Amherst what reserves went in did not see action for long.

Lack of Reserves

Tufts' lack of reserves may not be such an important factor this Saturday, however, for Northeastern is faced with the same problem. Although there are naturally replacements for each position, in few cases do they measure up to the abilities of those who start the game. It is just possible that the rival coaches, Manly and Jimmy Dunn, will have a little checker game among themselves, matching substitution for substitution.

Manly will start the same eleven men who started the two games already played. Smith and Hannabury will be at end, Haselton and Sherry at tackle, Nalband and Lorett at guard, Bournazos at center, and Captain Griffin, West, Patterson, and Harrison in the backfield. Whatever mistakes these boys made in the Amherst game must be ironed out this week, as no one as yet has proved himself better than any one of the regulars.

Scholarships

As the team reported for practice yesterday, it was learned that two of the first-stringers, Capt. Art Griffin and Left Tackle Ralph Sherry, had been awarded scholarships. Griffin was awarded the Bennett Memorial Scholarship for being the student "who best exemplifies the qualities of true sportsmanship as exhibited by the man whose name it bears," while Sherry received the Prize Scholarship of the Class of 1911 for being the student who from freshman to senior years has "made most progress as measured both by academic record and by successful participation in extra-curricular activities."

Griffin, the first married man to lead the Jumbo gridiron forces, was graduated from Medford High, where he starred in football. He is majoring in history and when he completes his course at Tufts plans to study at Harvard for a Master's degree. He aims to teach. Sherry, captain of this year's wrestling team, also comes from Medford, and is a three-year veteran. He is majoring in economics.

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GEORGE -MUHA- -CARNEGIE TECH'S BACK-FIELD ACE
I OUGHT TO GO OUT FOR CROSS-COUNTRY
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MUHA GAINED 994 YARDS DURING THE REGULAR SEASON LAST FALL
PAP'

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In George Muha and Merlyn Condit, Coach Bill Kern, of Carnegie Tech, has a pair of halfbacks who would be an asset to any team.

This pair paced the Skibos through a great season last fall when the team won the Eastern championship, losing only to Notre Dame. This record earned Carnegie Tech an invitation to the Sugar Bowl where they were defeated by Texas Christian with Davey O'Brien, 15 to 7.

There is little to choose between Muha and Condit. Both are very close to the ideal halfback type. Together they team up to give Carnegie a very constant scoring threat. Both are swift, hard-driving ball carriers.

Condit can do anything, including kicking off and kicking points after touchdown. He can run, punt and pass. The Condit-to-Muha passing combination has accounted for many a Carnegie score. They pulled the recent Temple game out of the fire with a scoring pass which gave Carnegie a 6-0 victory.

Muha has been tabbed by experts as the closest thing to the perfect halfback playing collegiate football today. He weighs 190 pounds and stands an even six feet. He is magnificently built, with a pair of sturdy, bulging legs. Few men of his size can run faster or drive harder. He frequently drags tacklers several yards.

Last year Muha was Carnegie's leading scorer and ground gainer, tallying 31 points and gaining 994 yards during the regular playing season. He is rated the best pass receiver on the squad and when it comes to backing up the line he is without peer.

The Skibos have a tough road ahead if they hope to match last season's record but with a pair of backs like Muha and Condit, it shouldn't be too difficult.

Pap'

Forward Passes Should Appear In N. Y. Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Eastern football fanatics looking forward to a week end that should contain as much "drammer" as a dime novel were generally agreed that Gotham had corralled most of the day's promised aerial thrills.

The three games that will draw the crowds into the Polo Grounds, Yankee Stadium, and Baker Field probably will be decided by aerial thrusts—if past performances mean anything.

At Baker Field, Columbia and Princeton meet in what figures to be a grand passing duel between two of the ablest exponents of the forward pass—Dave Allerdice and Les Stanczyk.

Best Catching Important

The outcome of the game may definitely depend on which of those two pitchers is getting the best catching Saturday afternoon.

The Auburn Plainsmen also have a talented passer to use against Manhattan in another major Metropolitan clash. He is Carl Happer whose pass to Dick McGowen blasted Mississippi State's hopes for a Southeastern Conference title, 7-0 last Saturday.

Opposed to him will be John Supulski, Eddie Fay and Bill Proch, who have capably handled the Jasper pitching so far this year.

Kept Lions Awake

The threat of Allerdice has kept the Columbia Lions awake at night—but has also added to the game's appeal. With Allerdice doing most of the pitching, the Tigers made 154 yards against Cornell last week, although they lost, 20-7. With that in view, Coach Lou Little has drilled his charges long and hard this week on pass defense—a thing that the Lions' opponents used to do when Lou had Sid Luckman as his pitching ace.

Stanczyk, another in a line of brothers who have worn the Light Blue, is not as spectacular a passer as Luckman but he has given the Lions an aerial threat that cannot be overlooked.

Boell Is Good

In the third big town game, NYU's Violets have one of the East's best passers in Eddie Boell. The husky back will have to have his arm in perfect shape and his receivers glue-fingered if the Violets are to stop the unbeaten march of Carnegie Tech.

For the Tartans have a fair country passer in George Muha, a major factor in the success of the Kilties to date.

So New York looks a little bored when anybody mentions the Southwest as the home of the forward pass, certain that this week at least, the thrills connected with an aerial attack are due here.

Sport Briefs

In 56 years of football, New York University has played 28 tie games.

Three Iowa sports have co-captains for next year: Jim Hoak and Clayton Pittman, golf; Jim George and Harold Haub, baseball; and Charles Bremer and Al Armbruster, swimming.

Harvard and Pennsylvania Taking Contest in Stride

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These are the days of "bear" stories from the football camps. The All-America halfback, who would beat so-and-so, is out and the team's hopes are gone. For the most part these so-called "bear" stories were the ideas of publicity men. They are supposed to create overconfidence or slackening of pace in the camp of the opponents. Today that sort of verbal football is avoided, or if tried it is disregarded.

Today any coach will tell you that his team is not depending upon any one man (unless it be himself). If he permits stories to go out about key men being out of the coming game it is really a fact—or at the most a form of alibi. Teams of the Ivy League caliber are rated today as squads and while there are great individualists, they are not entirely essential.

Both Harvard and Pennsylvania are handicapped in the coming contest Saturday. Good players either are out of the game or are doubtful starters. Harvard has Charley Spreyer, fullback, and Capt. Torbie Macdonald on the doubtful list. Penn has John Dutcher, out for most of the season, Rix Yard, regular left tackle, likely not to start, and others questionable. Of course, these would hurt the team chances; but coaches today are prepared for such emergencies—or they are supposed to be.

Take Game in Stride

Personally I think both Penn and Harvard are taking this game in stride. Naturally they are speeding up operations all along the line, but only because it is approaching mid-season and time to do so. Neither will regard the season a success or a failure on the outcome. It is not logical to see either camp approaching the affair as though it were an objective clash. That sort of peak is sought by each team; but not this early in the season.

If Torbie Macdonald and Francis Reagan are ready to go all out, football fans will see two backs capable of putting on a worthwhile show. Macdonald can run, pass and kick, with running his feature act. Reagan kicks and passes. He has run sparingly from scrimmage, doing his most spectacular ball carrying on Kickoffs and returned punts. The Harvards would do well to keep their punts from dropping too close to Reagan and they know it.

Penn wound up its hard work today and entrained for New York where the squad boards ship for the over-night sail to Boston. News stories out of Philadelphia tell of certain of the Penn squad who are giving way their starting positions, but apart from Johnny Dutcher, the star on reverses, all are expected to enter the contest at sometime or other. Coach George Munger will have enough of his manpower on hand to take Harvard if the team plays up to expectation.

Sophomores Starting

Coach Dick Harlow is planning on his entire staff of players for the game. So long as the starting lineup survives, the Crimson should be a formidable opponent to Penn unless the sophomores falter. This contest marks the first major game for Charley Spreyer, Charley Ayers, Vern Miller, Joe Koufman, Ernie Sargeant, and Loren MacKinney. A review of that sentence reveals quite a number of youngsters in one line-up to be engaging in their first major game and no one can safely predict how they will perform.

The seat sale for the Penn-Harvard game has not indicated much in the way of attendance. There will have to be late rush at the Harvard A. A. today and tomorrow and a good gate sale to bring the crowd up to a respectable number for the 57,000 seating capacity of the Stadium. Tickets are $3.30 and $1.65.

Clapper-Portland Defense Weighing Over 400 Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 19—Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins has been given a new defense mate, Jack Portland, and they started out in today's scrimmage on what Art Ross hopes will be a permanent association.

A year ago Clapper played with Jack Crawford, and Portland was Eddie Shore's defense mate.

Jack Crawford will play with either Flash Hollett or Jack Shewchuck. The pairing of Clapper, 211 pounds, and Portland, 217 pounds, gives the Bruins the biggest defense in the National League.

Ross continued to operate Sands, Jackson and Hammill in one forward line, with McReavy, Little and Bruce in another line. Little and Bruce will have a stiff tryout with the Bruins, because the Kraut line of Schmidt, Dumart and Bauer, as well as Pettinger, Crawford and Shewchuck, were to work for the next few days with the Hershey Club in split sessions.

Freshmen Barred From Playing On Bates Varsities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 19—Freshmen will not be allowed to participate in any varsity sport at Bates College beginning with the fall of 1940. This announcement was made today by Athletic Director Ernest M. Moore, following a decision by the Advisory Committee on Athletics.

The new ruling will hit second semester sports, including baseball, basketball, swimming, skiing and golf. At the present time and under the ruling of the college in the past, freshmen have been eligible for varsity competition in any sport but track after the first semester.

In the meantime, Bates is expecting a sellout for the Maine game, to be played here Saturday, Oct. 28. Moore has announced that 5,476 tickets had been placed on sale and already several hundred fans have placed orders. The week end will feature the laying of the cornerstone for the new men's dormitory as part of the "Back-to-Bates" program. More than 500 alumni are expected back for the celebration.

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Has Lefty O'Doul (the man in the green suit) been huddling with agents of a big league club in San Francisco? . . . Eastern papers are nominating Parker Hall, ex-U. of Mississippi star, now with the Cleveland Rams, as pro football's rookie of the year.

One-Minute Interview

Leo Durocher: "I had the best relay team in the country in my outfield last season . . . Rosen went good to start . . . Then I put in Parks and he burned up the league for a few weeks . . . Dixie Walker carried on for a month and look what a job Jimmy Ripple did as anchor man."

There won't be a harder fought football game this week than Alabama vs. Tennessee at Knoxville. . . . And if we could get in, there's no place we'd rather be . . . Four stars to Clark Griffith for signing Stan Harris again and four more to Frank Frisch for re-hiring old Honus Wagner.

M. L. Clark, new owner of the San Diego Coast League club, will let the fans decide whether they want day or night baseball. . . . The Sunnyside grade school beat the Gallia School 100 to 1 in a five-inning soft ball game at Colony, Kan., the other day and claims a record.

Today's Guest Star

Dick Freeman, Houston Chronicle: Most forlorn figures in last week's football parade were Cecil Grigg and Bill Wallace, Rice scouts . . . They went all the way to New Orleans to tab Fordham's pass defense . . . Tulane didn't throw one all afternoon."

Clark Griffith broadcasting: "I don't know if Greenberg is the fellow we exactly want . . . but he wouldn't hurt us any."

Stepczyk Back

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (AP)—Bronislaw "Bones" Stepczyk, Brown's fastest stepping broken-field runner, returned to the varsity contact squad yesterday, engaged in a rugged scrimmage session, and was pronounced ready for a starting assignment against Holy Cross here on Saturday. Stepczyk has been on the sidelines for 10 days with a leg injury.

His return to the top team means that the Bruins will be at top strength for the Crusaders. Tommy Nash, veteran end who has been kept out of all three early season games, also has been named for a starting role here.

Al Simmons Released

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19 (AP)—Al Simons, veteran outfielder of the Cincinnati Reds, was given his unconditional release today, less than two months after he was obtained from the Boston Bees.

A veteran of 16 years in the big time, Simmons was acquired in the hope he would solve the Reds' outfield problem but played only a couple of games, then went out with an injury.

Sports Around the Hub

Crimson Soccer Team Wins

Harvard's varsity soccer team opened its defense of its New England Intercollegiate League championship yesterday by defeating Tufts 2-1. Murphy and Rousmaniere scored for the Crimson, while Kelley tallied for the Jumbos.

* * *

The Commodores' Club of America will hold a regular meeting tonight at Rowes Wharf Station of the Boston Yacht Club, according to an announcement by President David M. Wisely, Commodore of the Winthrop Yacht Club. Dinner will be at 6 p. m., with entertainment, consisting of demonstrations of the ship-to-shore telephone and radio direction finder, to follow.

* * *

Joe Giannotti of West Haven, Conn., who earned a starting berth on Boston University's football team this year and turned in the best game of his three years on the squad against Western Reserve last Saturday, injured his hand in scrimmage yesterday and may be out of the game with Upsala Saturday. If he does not play, Coach Pat Hanley will start either Ray Valas of Medford or Ed Rooney of Springfield, both sophomores. Ray Needham, who was out earlier this week with a slight indisposition, returned to action at his center position yesterday.

* * *

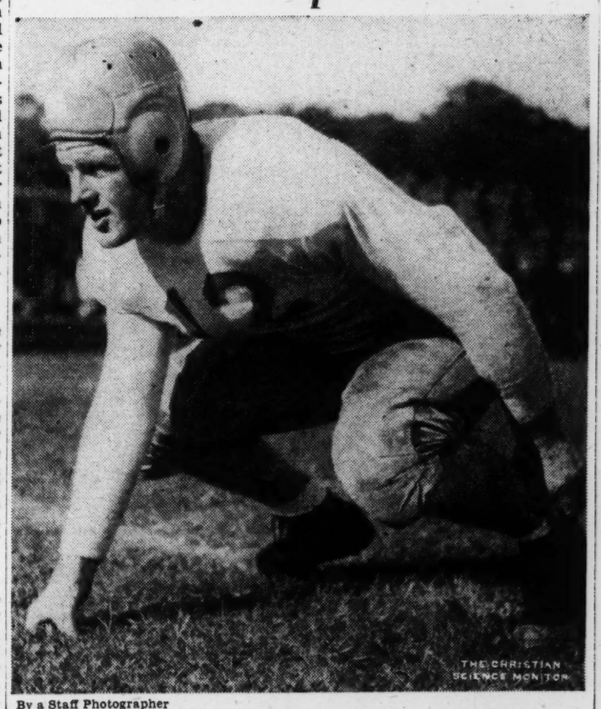
The Boston College-Temple game at Fenway Park Saturday has all the ear-marks of being another one of the pull-and-tug affairs that characterized their meeting in 1937. That year the game ended in a scoreless tie. Last year there was the wide-open 26-26 tie with Temple's tying touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play. This year, although the Owls will be favored to win, it appears that because of the strength of the two lines, not much scoring will be written into the books. When Temple could hold Texas Christian for four downs on the one-yard line, it must have a frontier wall worth talking about. And the B. C. line, which was outplayed in the Florida game last week, seems to be coming around to the defensive play of which it is capable. Both lines are exceptionally big and strong.

Ward Defeats Black

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19 (CP)—Bud Ward, United States amateur golf champion from Spokane, Wash., defeated Ken Black of Vancouver, Canadian amateur titleholder, 1 up in a 36-hole charity exhibition match at Point Grey course yesterday.

About 2,000 fans braved a driving rain and chill wind to see the first meeting in golf history of reigning Canadian and American amateur champions.

Scholarship Winner



By a Staff Photographer

Ralph Sherry of Medford, regular left tackle on the Tufts football team, has just been awarded the Class of 1911 Prize Scholarship for his progress in studies and his participation in extra-curricular activities. The honor is considered a high one, for it is given only to seniors and is based on the recipient's actions from the moment he enters Tufts.

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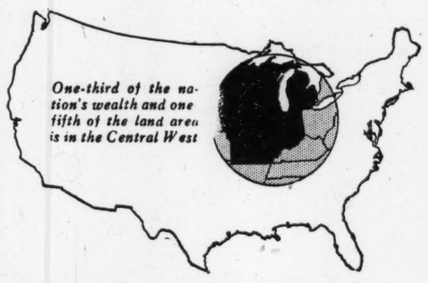
This fact was definitely determined from a survey made by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization. Inquiries were directed to presidents of manufacturing corporations rated over $200,000, located in the Central Western states.

Comparative Effective Reader Circulation of Five Business Publications*

* *Effective readership is defined as readers who prefer to read a given publication over all others surveyed.*

Advertising in the Chicago Journal of Commerce will give you more effective coverage at lower cost.

Executives are invited to write for the report (pictured above) on the relative effectiveness of the readership of five publications among presidents of manufacturing corporations in the Central West.



This is one of a series of advertisements illustrating graphically the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

"Essential business news is daily business news"

Thomas' Crimson Tide Faces an Old Rival in Neyland's Volunteers at Knoxville

Tennessee vs. Alabama Features Grid Week End

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Orange Bowl, Rose Bowl, Cotton Bowl, Sugar Bowl and even the "Wash Bowl" committee men all have their eyes focused on one major football tilt this week end, the battlefield being at Knoxville, Tenn.

As far as the South is concerned, there is no other gridiron spectacle this Saturday besides the one that brings together the ancient rivals, Frank Thomas' Alabama Crimson Tide and Bob Neyland's Tennessee Volunteers.

Football rivals of the past, strongholds of the South's mighty grid wave of 1939 and coached by two outstanding mentors who themselves were rivals of former struggles—this tussle has been publicized since the end of last season's warfare.

Rose Bowl Recognition

There are many aspects to this meeting. For either team, a win will put a long way towards possible Rose Bowl recognition. Even a loss, provided, of course, the rest of the season's schedule is successful, would undoubtedly bring bids from the other Bowls.

It is more important for the team of Major Neyland to come through on the long count. Tennessee's schedule is much inferior to the heavily packed schedule of Alabama. Stumbling blocks along the Volunteer path are Louisiana State, Vanderbilt, Kentucky and Auburn, with the latter the sole (on record) powerhouse.

On the other hand Alabama, already with an important win over Fordham, still faces Mississippi State, Kentucky, Tulane, Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt.

Neither schedule is a set-up, yet when the season is over and the Bowl committees convene, that of Alabama's would be given stronger recognition over Tennessee.

All-America Backs

There, too, interest will be centered on two of the South's leading All-America backfield contenders, Jimmy Nelson, the Tide's sophomore who stole the spotlight in the Fordham tilt earlier, and George Cafego, the artist of the Vols. Nelson, Live Oak, Fla.'s, contribution to acclaim, has been the topic of conversation for Floridians this year. He is being compared to Duke's famous Herbert Thomas who still retains the football wreath as Florida's greatest scholastic all-time player.

Thomas was one of the outstanding broken field runners this state has ever produced. Nelson is now said to be a greater triple threat than Thomas, Nelson's forte in blocking being one of his particular qualities for Alabama.

Florida Boys Elsewhere

In this respect, Florida this year is once again moaning the loss of men who starred on the fields of other universities, rather than the Gainesville slopes of old Gatorland. Nelson, Frink, Kanner, Smith, Slemons, Hise and Plassman are those on the sad list.

For years now, grumblings have been heard concerning some phase of the University of Florida football program. Cause of the dissension arises from two factors: the fact that at least 80 per cent of college graduates in the land of palms and Spanish moss are ex-Gator men, and that Florida for some years has been without a successful gridiron aggregation.

This southern land of sun is distressed by the lack of a football team seemingly more than any other large state university, and from every part of the state all year round Florida alumni cry for a better organization.

Florida this year seems to be on the up-grade. Encouraging to Gator supporters was the 7-0 win over Boston College last week, after the year before loss of 33-0 to the same aggregation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tulane's triumph over Fordham raised the South's prestige another notch over the past week end, but Pitt's win over Duke shot a question mark into the ranks of the Blue Devils. University of North Carolina kept its record clean by an intersectional win over N. Y. U., although the Violets threw a scare into the strong southern aggregation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Other contests this week feature Auburn playing Manhattan an intersectional tilt, the southern interconference tilt with North Carolina U. and Tulane, Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech and Duke's meeting with Syracuse in home lands.

♦ ♦ ♦

The meeting of N. C. U. with Tulane holds secondary interest in the South to the Alabama-Tennessee contest. N. C. U., leading contender to the Southern Conference title, and Tulane, strong contender in the Southeastern loop, will bring Conference prestige to the winner.

♦ ♦ ♦

Plans have been completed for this year's Orange Bowl tilt in Miami—except for the competing teams in the major sports event, football. The festivities will start Dec. 28 and end, Jan. 8.

Wendell Davis

Harvard Captains Combine

By a Staff Photographer

Three sports captains are on the first-team lineup of the Crimson football eleven this fall. Left to right: Bill Coleman, blocking back and captain of the varsity hockey team; Torbie Macdonald, tailback and football captain; and Tom Healey, right tackle and baseball captain

Sarazen Would Hold Open Golf Tourney in September

By Whitney Martin

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The squat squire, who wouldn't think of stepping on anybody's toes unless he has on hob-nailed boots, waddled in from the barn on his Connecticut farm, his always-busy head popping with another idea.

"Why don't they," he asked, "hold the National open tournament in September, instead of June?"

The squat squire is Gene Sarazen, one of our favorite citizens. He will talk freely on any subject, and he doesn't call a spade a long-handled, sharpened instrument for digging post holes. If his ideas don't coincide with the established order of things, it's too bad. And they often don't.

Rolls Out Argument

Anyway, the squat squire, who who plays golf, rolled out an argument for fall open tournaments like a carpet, then tacked it down.

"As it is now," he said, "the Southern players and the pros making the winter circuit have a big advantage over the Northern players and the stay-at-home pros. They have been playing all winter and come up to the tournament in top form.

"The amateur is held in the fall, probably to give everyone an equal chance. The college boys, and all Northern players, have all summer to polish up their games.

"I suppose the idea of the June tournament is largely to give the winner, usually a pro, a chance to cash in on his victory during the summer months. But if he won in September he'd have 12 months with the title just the same.

"Ordinary Years"

"And furthermore," he added, "it would give the pros a chance to compete in both the American and British opens without rushing. Of course I know right now the British open doesn't figure, but I'm speaking of ordinary years

"As for me, I can't practice in May. Why, I have to work on the farm in May."

Sarazen has had a fine year on the links, and modestly warns that next year is going to be a "Sarazen year." He has been scoring better by the week, and more than one critic thinks that if the open were held right now, the squat squire would be the man of the moment. He recently defeated Jimmy Hines, 10 and 9, in the finals of the Metropolitan P. G. A.

"It's my pitching club," he explains as the secret of his success. "You know, they always say: 'Pitch well and you'll putt well.' I've been pitching well."

Spick-and-Span

And he didn't mean hay, although there's plenty of chance to practice that on his Brookfield Center acreage. It's really something, that farm with its spick-and-span barns, two big houses, well-fed cows and rolling fields looking down on a tree-studded valley. He really has the jump on the other pros who dream of a little place in the country.

He's 37 years old, but his tenpin legs seem good for many a tournament mile in years to come. He's built like a wrestler, with his hands the only contradictory note in a symphony of power. They're small hands, soft and almost effeminate, and how they do what they do with a golf club is a mystery.

He's human all the way through, and he can be just as big a duffer as the next fellow. He lost the Glens Falls open this year by a stroke—by missing a one-inch putt. He walked up to the ball and swung with one hand. He never touched the ball.

"I never did that before in my life," he moaned.

Texas Aggies Carrying The Torch in Southwest

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 19 (AP)—Power, cunning, experience and reserves—four pillars of any good football team—loft the undefeated Texas Aggies to a national perch they have missed in the Southwest's dramatic rise of the past decade.

Out in the cold while their Southwest Conference brethren were getting recognition, the Aggies today were carrying the torch.

Conquerors of Oklahoma Aggies, Centenary, Santa Clara and Villanova—permitting only 10 points while amassing 86—the Aggies next Saturday start knuckling down to genuine business, playing six straight Conference foes.

Coach Wails

"No later than Saturday we could be just another football team," wailed Coach Homer Norton. "We play Texas Christian, and undoubtedly they will be the hardest to check so far. . . . They've piled up better than 1,000 yards but lost three straight. They're due."

Not since 1927 and the great days of Joel Hunt have the Aggies looked so dangerous. Last Saturday they trampled Villanova, undefeated since 1936, by 33-7.

"But we weren't 30 points better than Villanova," insisted Norton. "We caught a slightly cocky team and demoralized them at the start."

Norton failed to add he jerked his first string after they had built up a 33-0 half-time lead.

Dissecting the Aggies, here's the answer:

Power—Jarrin' John Kimbrough, a fine 210-pound fullback, has averaged 3.29 yards on 47 tries, being stopped at the scrimmage line only twice. He leads Conference scorers with five touchdowns. The team has piled up 583 yards rushing and 360 passing for a 943 total against the enemy's 308. Sophomore Derace Moser, a whale of a tailback, has averaged 5.19 yards on 31 carries. The 204-pound line, led by Guard Marsall Robnett, All-America candidate, perpetually burns a red stop light.

Tight Pass Defense

Cunning—The passing attack, with Moser, Marion Pugh and Walemon Price hurling, has netted 360 yards out of an even .500 pitching average. A tight pass defense has held enemy aerials to 14 completions out of 63 throws, with the Cadets intercepting seven.

Experience — Ten lettermen grace the starting lineup, sophomore Moser being the only newcomer. Nineteen lettermen are on the squad.

Reserves—Norton used 35 players in the Villanova rout, as he did against Centenary.

Dawson Says Tulane Team Can Pass If Necessary

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19 (AP)—Coach Lowell (Red) Dawson finally has come right out in the open to disclose that Tulane has an air force which he promises to use, if necessary, to stop the pass-flinging North Carolina Tarheels here Saturday on the Green Wave's hopeful drive toward the Sugar Bowl.

It will come as something of a surprise, if not shock, to know that Tulane plans to open up in the air after the bone-crushing tactics which brought the Wave through its first three games successfully.

But Dawson says it's true, and indicates he and the boys are not very pleased at repetition of the story Tulane has nothing but a powerhouse.

Haven't Needed to Pass

"Who said we can't pass?" Dawson asked today, a bit sharply. "We've got the best passing offensive since I've been coaching here. We recently completed 18 of 25 against the freshmen. We can throw them if we need to. We haven't needed to yet. Why throw the ball around when we can gain 250 to 300 yards on straight football?"

Apparently that's what Coach Ray Wolf is afraid of up at Chapel Hill where he's getting the Tarheels ready for the encounter here before a possible 45,000 spectators, for he's definitely uneasy. He considers he's facing possibly the toughest team in the country in his effort to run his victories this season to five.

Scouts Chagrined

"Tulane is big, strong, fast and has plenty of reserve power," he said. "They've played three fine teams and none has been able to do anything with them. But we are still out to do the impossible Saturday."

He didn't say anything about Tulane's forward passes. Maybe he hadn't heard about the aerial situation. Certainly his scouts couldn't have told him much about it, for after using three passes against Clemson and running hog wild with four a week later against Auburn, Tulane abandoned passing altogether against Fordham, to the chagrin of some scouts who came a long way to watch Tulane's air force at work.

Four passes per game was Tulane's average in 1938. Dawson likes power, so it definitely will be news if Tulane takes to the air Saturday. Despite what Dawson said, the better informed observers doubt that it will unless stopped cold on the ground.

Nobody's stopped Tulane there yet. This season's statistics show the alternative left half backs Bob Kellogg and Harry Hays have been plugging through for 4.6 yard gains in 46 tries and 4.8 yard gains in 40 tries respectively. That's power. It's also why some Tulane advocates think Tulane has the nation's finest line, with three men on the right side being touted for all-America honors.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

TEMPE, Ariz.—Another football "civil war" has cropped up again as it does almost every year. This time when Arizona State at Flagstaff plays Arizona State (Tempe) at Tempe. Brother Governor Aker will be the veteran fullback for the Flagstaff gang, and Brother Wiley Aker figures to be the backfield star of the Tempe team.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW ORLEANS—Tip to coaches whose teams play Tulane this year: Don't try to score through that Green Wave line. In the past 10 games the Wave has played (seven last year and Auburn, Clemson and Fordham this year) not a single foe has been able to score a touchdown through the line. Reason? The line averages 205 pounds and is plenty fast.

♦ ♦ ♦

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Saturday's game between Alabama and Tennessee will be the rubber match of the two teams' modern series. Since 1928 there have been 11 games played, each winning five and one being a scoreless tie. Previous to 1928 the Tide and the Vols played nine games, with Alabama winning seven, Tennessee winning one and the first game between the two schools in 1901 ending in a 6-to-6 deadlock.

♦ ♦ ♦

CLEVELAND—Notre Dame vs. Navy.

1932—The two met and dedicated the great new civic stadium to major football and introduced Notre Dame and Navy to Cleveland as well. Score: Notre Dame 12, Navy 0.

1934—Navy's defensive stands were sensational in thrill packed game. Score: Navy 10, Notre Dame 6.

1939—The rubber game between a defensively strong Navy team and an offensive-minded "Irish" machine.

♦ ♦ ♦

Seven Alabama footballers have shared in making the Tide's 48 points this year.

The point makers and their totals are as follows: Paul Spencer, fullback, 18; Holt Rast, end, 6; Jimmy Nelson, right half, 6; Herky Mosley, left half, 6; Gene Blackwell, end, 6; Sandy Sanford, end, 4, and Fred Davis, tackle, 2.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 18

Conn. State 3, Clark 2.
Harvard 2, Tufts 1.
Navy 0, Duke 0 (Two Extra Periods).

Drop Kicks May Be Brought Back to Figure in Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The East and the Midwest, two sections that already have given football its outstanding dropkickers, are threatening to produce artists like Harvard's Charley Brickley, Illinois' Frosty Peters and Colorado College's Dutch Clark, who may reintroduce a play almost as extinct as "East Lynne."

The dropkick, largely because it's slower than a placement (proven by A. A. Stagg over a period of years' experimentation) and partly because dropkickers must be born and not made, has faded from the football scene in recent years, but a survey today shows that it's not quite so extinct as the Dodo bird.

Apparently the game's best exponent of the art is Nile Kinnick, Iowa's grand all-around back. Nile already has booted five points after touchdowns against South Dakota, two against Indiana and one against Michigan via the dropkick route—and that just about makes him the kingpin of the kickers.

Clark a Dropkicker

Pressing him for Midwestern honors is halfback Harry Clark of the Danville, Ind., Central Normal team. Clark's three dropkicks after touchdowns against Defiance represent the only three made in 89 games involving Ohio college teams this fall.

Farther out West is a lad by the name of Chet Gibbens, a sub quarterback at Kansas U., who dropkicked his eighth-straight extra point Saturday against Colorado State. He split the posts six times last year and has done it twice so far this campaign. He's too little to play regularly of K. U. (150 pounds) but Gwinn Henry wouldn't trade him for a 225-pound tackle. One of his boots beat Texas 19-18 a year ago.

Scored Victories

Buster Riddle, New Mexico Normal quarterback, dropkicked an extra point and then a field goal to beat the Regis Rangers of Denver 10-7, and Walter Kelimoff of Greeley State in the Rocky Mountain Conference banged a Dutch Clark special against Johnny Mason's School of Mines team, although the Miners won, 6-3.

In the other hotbed of the dropkick, the East, the nimblest-toed booter seems to be Ernie Savignano of Brown, a soph who has split the bars four times in extra-point conversions. His teammate, Guard Arnold Eggert has kicked two.

New York University's Violets have a monopoly with three specialists in Bob Connolly, Eddie Boell and Joe Consagra.

Otherwise the report is pretty glum for those who have exciting memories of one of the earlier era's prettier plays.

In the Southeastern Conference, only Eugene (Cowboy) Shaw of Georgia Tech stands between the kick and its undeserved oblivion. He has kicked a pair of conversions without having anybody hold the ball for him.

Clarence Olson of the St. Olaf Olsons beat Luther College 3-0, with a 15-yard dropkick in the closing seconds to keep the art alive around Minneapolis.

But the Southern Conference, the Southwest and the Pacific Coast report absolutely no dropkickers in sight so far.

Down Virginia way there is a schoolboy sensation—sort of a Bill De Correvont of the dropkickers—who is burning 'em between the bars. He is James Dishner, 150-pound end of the Richmond Masonic Home team. He has attempted nine dropkicks for extra points—and has made every one of them.

Huskies Intend To Hurl Passes Against Jumbos

Coach Jimmy Dunn continues to threaten that Northeastern will bomb Tufts at Medford on Saturday and the Huskies are working hard on defending the tosser.

Ken Harding, Sonny Yetten, and Alex Struzziero all are throwing passes and probably all three will work Saturday in that department.

The condition of Bob Gurney is giving Dunn considerable food for thought. He was bumped again in yesterday's scrimmage and may not be available for the Tufts game. If that is the case the Huskies will be hard pressed for backs.

The continued improvement of Joe Beaton, however, has been very pleasing to Dunn. Operating at wingback, Beaton has looked extremely good working against tackles on offense, and his defensive play also has improved. If he continues to keep up at his present pace, he probably will get a starting berth.

Jack Caswell, sensational sprinter from Ilion, N. Y., will be held in a reserve role in the hope that he can be inserted in a strategic moment and break up the game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

New York Americans lost franchise in National Hockey League for non-payment of debts to League.

Five Years Ago

Mickey Cochrane, manager-catcher of Detroit Tigers, named American League most valuable player by Baseball Writers' Association.

Along the Hockey Trail

Patrick Signs All

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19 (CP)—Manager Lester Patrick stretched a record to three successive years yesterday when all regular members of his New York Rangers of the National Hockey League were signed 24 hours after negotiations started.

The feat of the last two years was duplicated when 13 players affixed signatures to one-year contracts. They are: Davey Kerr, goal; Art Coulter, Muzz Patrick, Babe Pratt and Ott Heller, defence; Mac Colville, Neil Colville, Alex Shibicky, Dutch Hiller, Phil Watson, Bryan Hextall, Lynn Patrick and Clint Smith, forwards.

The club made final preparations for its exhibition tour against New York Americans and Patrick announced replacements for the two forward positions open on the lineup would be decided during the six games. Rangers leave today for the opening game in Port Arthur, Oct. 20.

Six candidates will make the tour. They are: John Polich, Los Angeles; Jack Forster, Atlantic City, N. J.; Alfie Pike of New York Rogers, Rangers' farm club in the Eastern United States Amateur League, and Joe Krol, Kilby Macdonald, and Lude Wareing, members of Philadelphia Ramblers, Ranger farm in the International-American League.

Dutton Satisfied

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 19 (CP)—Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton expressed satisfaction yesterday with results of New York Americans' two-weeks training here and announced tentatively the club's playing personnel for the National Hockey League campaign.

"It's the best training season I ever had," Dutton said after yesterday's three-hour workout.

Dutton said his team probably would have Earl Roberston in goal, Al Murray and Wilf Field as one defense combination and Chuck Shannon and Pat Egan the other. Shannon came to Americans this year from Syracuse Stars of the International - American League and Egan from Seattle Seahawks of the Pacific Coast League.

Art Chapman will center one forward line with Chuck Conacher at right wing and Harvey Jackson at left. Murray Armstrong will pivot another line with Eddie Wiseman on right and Tommy Anderson on left wing and Doc Romnes will be flanked on a third line by right winger Lorne Carr and left winger Buzz Boll. Hooley Smith and Johnny Sorrell will be utility men.

Northcott to Coach

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19 (CP)—Lorne (Baldy) Northcott, former National Hockey League forward, said yesterday he will coach Winnipeg Falcon-Rangers of the Manitoba Junior League this winter.

Two weeks ago, the 31-year-old veteran announced he would forsake the major leagues this winter to take year-round charge of his sporting goods store here.

Northcott began his N. H. L. career with Montreal Maroons and switched to Chicago Black Hawks when the Montreal club folded last season.

Indians 2, Aces 1

QUEBEC, Oct. 19 (CP)—Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League defeated Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior Hockey League 2-1 last night in an exhibition contest.

The victory evened a pre-season series between the minor league professional Indians and the amateur Aces. The Q. S. H. L. entry topped the Indians 3-2 here Sunday.

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 18

At West Point: Syracuse 26, Army 29.
At Greencastle, Ind.: Butler 20, Depauw, 35.

American Ass'n Football

Result Oct. 18

Washington Clippers 9, Paterson Panthers 7.

American League Pro Football

Result Oct. 18

Dayton Bombers 6, Columbus Bullies 3.

McGill's Hockey Plans

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (CP)—McGill University's hockey team will withdraw from the Quebec Senior Hockey League this season because of the war, it was announced yesterday following a meeting of the University Senate. The Reds will continue, however, to play in the International Intercollegiate League.

The decision also affected McGill Junior and Intermediate teams in leagues conducted by the Q. A. H. A.

The resolution said the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union had decided it was wise to continue intercollegiate competition during the coming session and that it was felt such competition would furnish "a satisfactory outlet" for the more experienced players.

Penn Players Out

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Tackle Rix Yard and Fullback Tony Chizmadia turned up with injuries yesterday as the Penn football team went through its final home practice for Saturday's invasion of Harvard. Both may be out for at least a week. The Penn squad was due to leave here today, board a boat at New York, and arrive in Cambridge early tomorrow morning.

Barons Buy Player

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Al Sutphin of the Cleveland Barons of the International-American Hockey League announced last night the purchase of Larry Molyneaux, defense man, from the New York Rangers of the National League.

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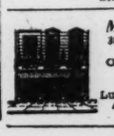

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The Home Forum

I Collect Islands

SOME PEOPLE COLLECT old glass, stocking their cupboards and shelves with vinegar jugs and cruets, bowls, and bottles, and trays, in colorful crystal array. Others collect etchings, or books, or bulbs for their gardens. I know a man who collects pine cones, and another who grows ecstatic at the sight of a new stamp—or an old one, for that matter. Then there are people who collect friends as easily as the opening flower gathers the drifting bees.

Some collect one thing and some another. But almost everyone fastens his attention on some object, trivial or great, that holds his interest and seems to merit the bestowal of a special kind of affection. I am no novice at the art of collecting. I collect islands.

* * *

I learned about islands first from an old blue-backed geography book. "An island," it announced in bold, black type, "is a small body of land entirely surrounded by water." In the light of more recent developments, I am forced to admit that such a definition is somewhat lacking in the rudiments of exactness and romance. However, for the time, it sufficed.

I recall sitting quietly in the stuffy confines of the schoolroom, carefully tracing out in thought my first island. It was completely round; and, when finished, it was somewhat reminiscent of a silver dollar lying snugly in a bright blue purse. The whole, I covered neatly with a thin coating of sand; and then, with a sudden touch of inspiration, I completed this original creation by planting a statuesque palm tree in the exact center of the circle. There was my small body of land; and, to round out the definition, I surrounded it on all sides with a vast ocean of water of an incredible blueness and marvelous and unfathomable depth.

However, my first island, like many a first artistic creation, exhibited remarkable deficiencies in the way of personality and style. Although I have since observed that island vegetation may vary extensively with latitude and longitude, it is significant, I think, that the word island invariably calls to mind a circular patch of ground largely populated with palm trees. It is as if, having glimpsed the ideal island, I must forever lay it like a yardstick against the virtues of less ethereal creations. And therein is my delight.

* * *

In process of time, I learned that islands may float on northern waters as well as on tropical, on gray seas as well as blue. I learned that a lake may hold an island as well as an ocean, and that only an enchanted river can wear green islands like jewels on its silver breast. I became of two opinions about rocks and sand, and sometimes compromised by favoring a mixture of both as a fit approach to the deeper mysteries of these drifting chunks of land. I grew gradually aware of coral reefs and coves, of tides and ships.

One of the special luxuries of an island is that only a ship or a little boat can take one to its shores. You see, I am determined to remain oblivious to the airplane and the Australian crawl. There is a certain satisfaction in swimming through still water and winding up, happy and dripping, on some island beach like a vagabonding fish. And only an airplane can do justice to the geographer's definition of an island, for only from above can the sizable island be seen as a distinct body of land entirely surrounded by water.

But, for me, half the charm of islands is in the correct approach. There must always be a boat—preferably a ship with sails—a little ship that glides smoothly with the wind, cutting sharply through the quiet water and sending the white spray scattering in every direction. That is the kind of boat for a blue summer's day, when the island lies clear-cut as a cameo in the golden bowl of the sunlit air.

* * *

On a misty, moonlit night, when the island is but a silver shimmer on the far horizon, there must be a boat with long slender oars to trouble the black water and, perhaps, a song for the boatman to sing along the way.

And on a stormy evening, when a cloudy sunset blossoms like a rose in the western sky, it is comforting to rush toward an island in a gasoline-powered launch, roaring over the whitecaps in a burst of speed and landing in the teeth of the wind.

Any island is lovely, and everyone will remember one of his own. Of my wide collection, I shall mention only three.

* * *

There is a little nameless island, no more than an acre or two of rock, somewhere in Lake Superior. When I saw it first, a wreath of white gulls circled over it in the thin autumn rain. It lay in the gray water like a broken cloud; and, as we circled about it in our restless boat, a fawn looked out at me from the dark woods and disappeared. At least, I think it was a fawn. Though it may have been some island sprite, startled from its dreaming by the rain and the flapping gulls' wings, and the rustling of the water about the prow of our boat.

Somewhere in my collection are twin islands. One is an icy spot laden with penguins, rotund and dignified in their black and white dinner clothes. The other, deep in the Arctic Circle, obligingly gives off patriotic displays of celestial Roman candles, prosaically termed Northern Lights. These islands are excellent to contemplate on warm summer evenings, when the ice cubes melt in the lemonade and fireflies hover lazily over the grass.

The loveliest island of all, and the newest one in my collection, is the Isle of Pines—Stevenson's "Treasure Island"—no less. I heard of it first from a good friend who carried a letter half-way across the country, reading it again and again with delight because the date line said "Isle of Pines" and the letter itself was rich with praise for this far-off isle.

* * *

The Isle of Pines is a true island, because it is almost circular in shape and the wide Caribbean lies fathomless and blue on every side. It is an enchanted island, because the pines and palms are forever whispering darkly on the hillsides, and some say there are doubloons and bracelets and pieces of eight buried beneath the sands. It is a poet's island, because Robert Louis Stevenson has peopled it with dreams.

Sometime, when the wind is right and the tide is right and the stars are like lamps in the velvet sky, I shall sit on the beach and read aloud to whoever will listen, and the dreams will come alive again. The buccaneers will sail on the whitening swells, fierce winds will billow the sails of gallant ships, and I shall have collected more than an island—I shall have collected a tremendous adventure!

Everyone collects something. I collect islands. What do you collect?

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Knots

I knew a girl and a slight thing she was.
She had grown up by the side of the water.
She couldn't stay indoors, she loved ships and sailors
And was brave with the lore which the sailors had taught her.
I scarce know the names of the knots she could tie
But proud I should be if, without slip or trouble,
I knew how to tie a clove hitch on a bight
Or a Staffordshire knot or a becket-bend double,
Or with all fingers steady, without jerk or joggle,
A hawser-bend, Turk's-head, or chain-knot with toggle.

If you can tie well any knot which will hold.
You may think these useless, absurd, only frippery:
Spanish windlass, sheepshank and overhand knot,
The reeving-line bend, Flemish loop and hitch, slippery.
She's the mother of babes now. I think when it's raining
And they must stay indoors, she knows for heart's-easing,
The spritsail-sheet knot, the cat's-paw, the bale sling,
The carrick-bend, harness-hitch and the round seizing.
With fingers so nimble, she need be no talker.
They are charmed with the knots which she calls Matthew Walker.

O I knew a girl and a slight thing she was.
She had grown up by the side of the water,
And proud should I be if I had half the knowledge
Of ropes and of knots which the sailors had taught her.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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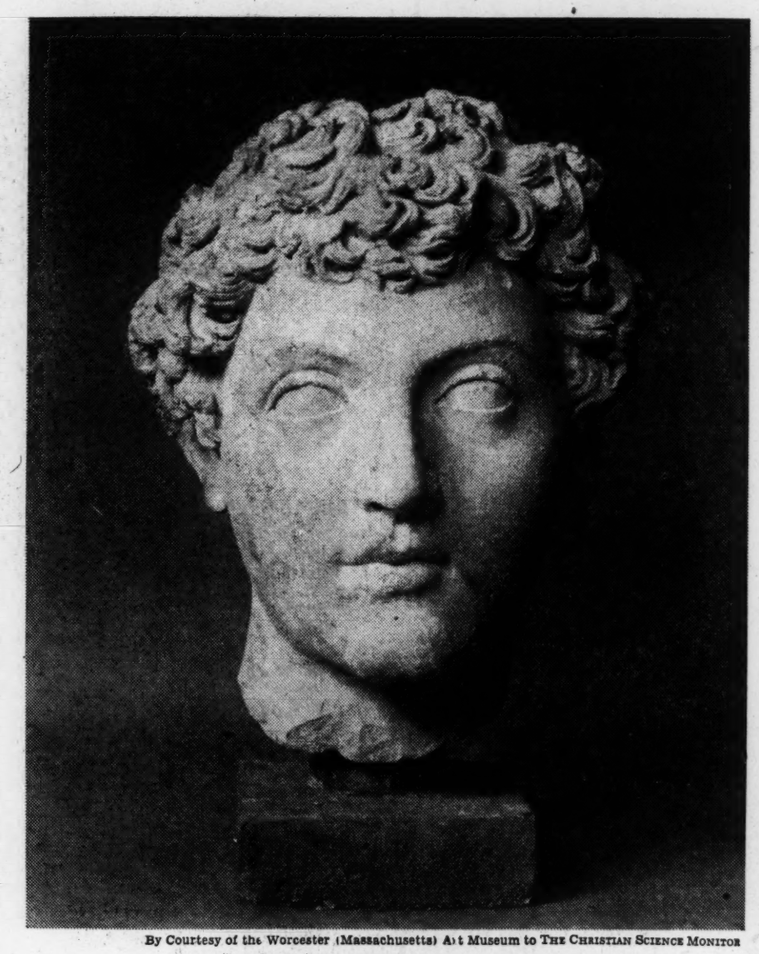

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HEAD OF EMPEROR MARCUS AURELIUS

ROMAN SCULPTORS EXCELLED in personal portraiture. Unlike the earlier Greeks to whom they were devoted, they sought in portraiture to impart the realistic traits of the model. This portrait is a likeness of the Roman emperor and stoic philosopher, Marcus Aurelius.

Autumnal

Now in the silver autumn are
The crystal moon, the brightest star,
The silence never found nor lost
Within the mist, within the frost.

And color flushes vine and leaf
And field mice burrow in the sheaf,
And bird songs strike a plaintive note
And near horizons seem remote.

Now daylight spans its shorter arc
With little sun from dark to dark.
An endless, mysterious wall
Of darkness imprisons us all.

And gold has been splashed on the grain
And the wind is cool and the rain
Comes shimmering over the glass.
And the swift days of autumn pass.

ROBERT WISTRAND

On Suitable Place Names

THE SIGN READ "Paradise Point ½ Mile," and I turned down the road, though I had the feeling I should find the place had been named by a satirist. Names of places, like titles of books, are often misleading. As I drove toward Paradise, I recalled a book I once bought, written by a bishop, the contents of which proved very different from what the title had led me to expect. I remembered, too, stopping for luncheon at a place in Maine called the Ocean View Tea Room; but where the marine vista was, baffled me, unless it was possible to catch a distant view of blue water by climbing to the tea-house roof. . . .

Paradise Point, however, lived up to its name. It was like nothing so much as a patch of the Garden of Eden, or perhaps I should say it was very much as I imagine that earliest earthly paradise to have been, if such a place ever really existed. . . .

Not all places bear their names as fairly as does Paradise Point. Many place names are, in fact, misnomers. No one, of course, expects a Maine village with a noble Roman name to be anything like the classical city after which it was named, but many places have names which are misleading. Take the name Round Pond, for example. I once spent a summer there, and when I invited some friends to visit me they had misgivings all the way down, picturing me as living beside a fresh-water pond filled with old tree stumps and aged bullfrogs. Their fears seemed to receive confirmation when, turning off the main route at Damariscotta, they struck empty country roads which proceeded secretly and sandily. Naturally, when they reached Round Pond they were astonished to find that it was a village on Muscongus Bay, with a brown church and white houses standing in a circle around the slopes of as snug a little harbor as anyone could fancy. They liked it so much I thought they would never leave.

Another place which belies its name—but not so outrageously, perhaps, as Round Pond—is Head Tide, the village some ten miles above Wiscasset on the Sheepscott River, where the poet, Edwin Arlington Robinson, was born. The tide does not reach Head Tide, but no circumstances of time or tide should prevent anyone who can possibly get there from going to the village. Once you have visited the place you will wish to return again and again, unless you belong to the modern cult of haters of the picturesque in all its forms, in which case you will loathe it. For Head Tide is one of those small, picturesque, New England villages that is almost too good to be true.—From "Maine Summer," by EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Like a Sonnet

THE JAPANESE HOME is like a sonnet; thousands of them all alike in seeming, in form; no two alike in spirit. Great artistic forethought in the selection of materials: clean, unknotted *hinoki*, exquisite lacquer. They too are cold poems—*kakemono*, *tokonomo*, vase for Flower Arrangement; economy, no useless repetition or reiteration. An almost empty canvas to be mentally completed according to the concept of the guest. Nothing must conflict, not even symmetry; there must be but one thing of a kind, a single appeal. So sensitive are they to this rule that seeing many pictures at a time is like listening to many pieces of music at once. If it be winter, then the *kakemono* should depict summer, for art can never compete with nature. If one has a score of *kakemono*, he must show but one at a time; display is vulgar and defeats itself.

And so in pictures—decorative economy: a branch of bamboo, a single stork among reeds, a butterfly or grasshopper on a spray of cherry blossoms. Lacquer made only for those who know it and love it—a simple indication of a pine bough or a moon amid light clouds all on a ground of golden mist. —From "Meet the Japanese," by HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Economic Equality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE PRESENT TIME when many governments are endeavoring in multifarious ways to solve the problems of social reform, distribution, and economic well-being, it is well that men turn to divine Mind in order that spiritual models be held in thought. This is the one way by which these problems can be solved and by which there will be no delay and confusion to add to human want and woe. Economics relates to human means and methods of living well and wisely; to the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth; in short, to everything relating to our present well-being in the broadest sense. Mankind is really seeking Christian Science, although it knows it not, for nothing less can ever permanently solve humanity's economic ills.

One of the goals towards which many are working is economic equality, wherein all have equal opportunity, possibility, and means; wherein one does not suffer want while another has an excess. The difficulties encountered in the working out of this happy condition are obvious; and these difficulties will be removed as a change is brought about in the human consciousness. Laziness, apathy, selfishness, greed, fear, and hate are responsible for much human misery, and are enemies of human progress and brotherhood. Nothing but Christian Science is capable of destroying these illusions and setting aright the distribution of human necessities. When the brotherhood of man is universally discerned, then the sublime condition spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles will be universally manifested (Acts 4:32): "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul: neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common."

But someone may ask: Do I have to suffer want and deprivation until all mankind is regenerated? Christian Science says, No, and shows how God's government is made manifest through right thinking, resulting in abundance, protection, and practical adjustment. On page 14 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth." So, Christian Science shows that, by exchanging a material for a spiritual sense of existence, harmony and order may be worked out in our present experience. These changes take place in our individual consciousness. Our effort must be to know God aright as divine Love, infinite Truth, eternal Love, to gain a spiritual understanding of Him, and to clear out of thought all belief in a power or intelligence apart from Spirit, good.

There is but one source of all that is good and true, and this fountainhead is divine Principle, which is characterized by impartiality, justice, and constancy. From divine Mind we derive the necessary intelligence and power which are essential to accomplish any right task. Our real spiritual selfhood is inseparable from eternal Life, and hence expresses only that which is immutable, immortal, and right. Inequality, injustice, and usurpation are the results of human theories and mistakes, and are void of divine impetus and promotion. To acknowledge God to be the sole author and controller of all real being, and to strive to live and act in obedience to immortal Principle, frees us from the supposititious shackles of human invention. There could not possibly be any sense of lack, injustice, or deprivation in omniscient Truth, and this fact affords the only point of view of immortal man. Christian Science is capable of caring adequately for our temporal needs, for through God's law is harmony in human affairs maintained.

Our economic, social, and civil ills cannot be permanently adjusted according to human patterns, for the human mind includes depraved tendencies towards wrongs, blunders, and hardships. Speaking of the overcoming of difficulties in Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 423), "The Christian Scientist, understanding scientifically that all is Mind, commences with mental causation, the truth of being, to destroy error." And on the same page she adds, "Both Science and consciousness are now at work in the economy of being according to the law of Mind, which ultimately asserts its absolute supremacy." Likewise from divine Mind we derive wisdom with which to plan and provide for human needs, and when Christian Science is recognized as God's law, greed, injustice, and human misery will diminish and disappear.

Under the guidance of divine wisdom Nehemiah was successful in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. From the Scriptural account of this incident we may learn how to achieve and prosper in spite of material beliefs. We may learn how truly to triumph over all that seems to be in opposition to infinite good. When it is learned that Mind, not matter, is substance, we shall indeed have economic equality in universal blessedness. Opportunity belongs to each of us by spiritual reflection. Here is the key to individual welfare, and each one may work out his own realization of provision by spiritual means, thus proving that spiritual power and attributes are available and practical for our use.

Our standard of living improves as we grow in the understanding of moral and spiritual law, for this law is the force of justice and progress, and obedience thereto results in complete satisfaction. Spiritual law sustains perfection, and nothing else has foundation or reality in the divine economy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wirtschaftliche Gleichheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN ZEIT, wo viele Regierungen die Probleme der Sozialreform, der Verteilung und der wirtschaftlichen Wohlfahrt auf mannigfaltige Arten zu lösen suchen, ist es gut, daß sich die Menschen an das göttliche Gemüt wenden, um sich geistige Vorbilder vor Augen zu halten. Nur so können diese Probleme gelöst werden, und nur so wird keine Verzögerung und Verwirrung zu der menschlichen Not und Pein noch hinzugefügt. Die Volkswirtschaftslehre beschäftigt sich mit menschlichen Mitteln und Wegen, angenehm und weise zu leben: mit der Erzeugung, der Erhaltung und der Verteilung von Reichtum, kurz mit allem, was mit unserer gegenwärtigen Wohlfahrt im weitesten Sinne zusammenhängt. Die Menschheit sucht, ohne es zu wissen, tatsächlich die Christliche Wissenschaft; denn nichts Geringeres kann je die Wirtschaftsprobleme der Menschheit dauernd lösen.

Eines der Ziele, worauf viele hinarbeiten, ist wirtschaftliche Gleichheit, worin alle gleiche Gelegenheit, gleiche Möglichkeit und gleiche Mittel haben; worin nicht der eine Mangel leidet, während der andere Überfluß hat. Die Schwierigkeiten, denen man beim Ausarbeiten dieses erfreulichen Zustandes begegnet, sind unverkennbar; aber sie werden in dem Maße beseitigt werden, wie sich das menschliche Bewußtsein ändert. Trägheit, Gleichgültigkeit, Selbstsucht, Habgier, Furcht und Haß sind an vielem menschlichen Elend schuld; sie sind Feinde des menschlichen Fortschritts und der Menschenbrüderschaft. Nur die Christliche Wissenschaft kann diese Trugvorstellungen vernichten und die Verteilung der menschlichen Notwendigkeiten berichtigen. Wenn die Menschenbrüderschaft allgemein erkannt wird, wird der in der Apostelgeschichte (K. 4, 32) erwähnte erhabene Zustand allgemein bekundet werden: „Die Menge aber der Gläubigen war ein Herz und eine Seele; auch keiner sagte von seinen Gütern, daß sie sein wären, sondern es war ihnen alles gemein".

Aber es könnte jemand fragen: Muß ich Mangel und Entbehrung leiden, bis die ganze Menschheit erneuert ist? Die Christliche Wissenschaft sagt „Nein" und zeigt, wie Gottes Regierung durch rechtes Denken bekundet wird, indem dieses Denken Fülle, Schutz und praktische Berichtigung zur Folge hat. Auf Seite 14 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gänzlich getrennt von der Annahme und dem Traum des materiellen Lebens ist das göttliche Leben, welches geistiges Verständnis und das Bewußtsein von des Menschen Herrschaft über die ganze Erde offenbart". So zeigt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß durch Austausch eines materiellen Sinnes gegen einen geistigen Sinn des Daseins Harmonie und Ordnung in unserer jetzigen Erfahrung ausgearbeitet werden können. Diese Änderungen finden in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein statt. Wir müssen danach trachten, Gott recht als die göttliche Liebe, die unendliche Wahrheit, das ewige Leben zu erkennen, ein geistiges Verständnis von Ihm zu gewinnen und das Denken von allem Glauben an eine von dem Geist, dem Guten, getrennte Macht oder Intelligenz zu reinigen.

Es gibt nur eine Quelle alles Guten und Wahren, nämlich das göttliche Prinzip, das durch Unparteilichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Beständigkeit gekennzeichnet ist. Vom göttlichen Gemüt bekommen wir die nötige und zur Ausführung jeder rechten Aufgabe unentbehrliche Intelligenz und Kraft. Unser wirkliches geistiges Selbst ist von dem ewigen Leben unzertrennlich und drückt daher nur das aus, was unwandelbar, unsterblich und recht ist. Ungleichheit, Ungerechtigkeit und gewaltsame Besitzergreifung sind die Folgen menschlicher Theorien und Fehler und ermangeln des göttlichen Antriebs und der göttlichen Förderung. Anerkennen, daß Gott der einzige Urheber und Lenker alles wirklichen Seins ist, und bestrebt sein, in Gehorsam gegen das unsterbliche Prinzip zu leben und zu handeln, befreit uns von den vermeintlichen Fesseln menschlicher Erfindung. In der allwissenden Wahrheit kann es keinen Sinn des Mangels, der Ungerechtigkeit oder der Entbehrung geben, und diese Tatsache gewährt den einzigen Gesichtspunkt des unsterblichen Menschen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft kann für unsere zeitlichen Bedürfnisse angemessen sorgen; denn durch Gottes Gesetz wird die Harmonie in menschlichen Angelegenheiten aufrechterhalten.

Unsere wirtschaftlichen, gesellschaftlichen und bürgerlichen Übelstände können nach menschlichen Mustern nicht dauernd berichtigt werden; denn das menschliche Gemüt schließt verderbte Neigungen zu Ungerechtigkeiten, Mißgriffen und Härten in sich. Wie Schwierigkeiten in der Christlichen Wissenschaft überwunden werden, erklärt Mrs. Eddy wie folgt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 423): „Der Christliche Wissenschafter, der wissenschaftlich versteht, daß alles Gemüt ist, fängt mit der mentalen Ursächlichkeit, mit der Wahrheit des Seins an, den Irrtum zu zerstören". Und auf derselben Seite fügt sie hinzu: „Wissenschaft wie Bewußtsein sind nun in dem Haushalt des Seins an der Arbeit, dem Gesetz des Gemüts zufolge, das seine absolute Allerhabenheit schließlich behauptet". Ebenso bekommen wir vom göttlichen Gemüt die Weisheit, für menschliche Bedürfnisse zu planen und zu sorgen; und wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft als Gottes Gesetz anerkannt wird, werden Habgier, Ungerechtigkeit und menschliches Elend abnehmen und verschwinden.

Unter der Führung der göttlichen Weisheit gelang es Nehemia, die Mauern Jerusalems wieder aufzubauen. Die biblische Geschichte dieser Begebenheit lehrt uns, wie uns trotz materieller Annahmen etwas gelingen und es uns gut gehen kann; wie wir über alles, was dem unendlich Guten entgegengesetzt zu sein scheint, wahrhaft siegen können. Wenn wir verstehen lernen, daß nicht die Materie, sondern das Gemüt Substanz ist, werden wir in der Tat wirtschaftliche Gleichheit im allgemeinen Gesegnetsein haben. Gelegenheit haben wir alle durch geistige Widerspiegelung Hier ist der Schlüssel zur Wohlfahrt des einzelnen, und jeder kann die Verwirklichung seiner Versorgung durch geistige Mittel selber ausarbeiten und dadurch beweisen, daß uns geistige Kraft und geistige Eigenschaften zu unserem Gebrauch zur Verfügung stehen und praktisch sind.

Unsere Lebensnorm wird besser werden wenn wir im Verständnis des Sitten- und geistigen Gesetzes wachsen; denn dieses Gesetz ist die Kraft der Gerechtigkeit und des Fortschritts, und Gehorsam gegen dieses Gesetz hat vollständige Befriedigung zur Folge Das geistige Gesetz stützt die Vollkommenheit, und nichts anderes hat in der göttlichen Wirtschaft festen Grund oder Wirklichkeit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Through Distant Snow

I have not once forgotten how
The silence gathered on the bough
I can remember every white
And plumed catalpa in the night.

The lamp still flickers on the wall—
(I was too young and scared and small
To be entrusted to the huge
And grown-up dark, the black deluge.)

And still you trudge through distant snow
To tuck me in from head to toe,
And nothing has been altered save
The foot-strewn meadow, hushed and grave.

—JOHN ROBERT QUINN, in *The Lyric*.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1939

N.E. Hills Once As Tall as Alps, Sea Data Hints

New ocean charts, most complete yet issued, show extent of vast submarine canyons.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sea charts ranking far above all others in thoroughness and technical perfection are today completed and published for sections of the eastern coast of North America south of Georges Bank and for the Congo River region of Africa. The most complete surveys were made in those regions where dangers to surface navigation might exist.

Byproduct of this ocean research was the discovery that deep submarine valleys on the continental shelf indicate the mountains of New England and New York were once probably as far above sea level as the Alps; that a cliff some 7,000 to 12,000 feet high must have extended along the New England coast 100,000,000 years ago, during the time when "Boston" was a wilderness 120 miles from the sea.

The extraordinary charts are published by the Geological Society of America as Special Papers No. 7, based on research accomplished by the late Arthur C. Veatch and Lieut. Paul A. Smith of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Their soundings were extended to distances ranging from 115 to 180 miles offshore and to depths as great as 9,900 feet.

Origin of Canyons

Those tremendous under-water canyons rivaling in size the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, the Royal Gorge, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado are still as puzzling mysteries as ever when it comes to accounting for their origin. There exact positions and depths are thoroughly known however, chiefly due to the new methods of sounding the ocean bottom, the authors assert. Undersea seismology and perfection and use of the fathometer has added materially to the data on submerged continental margins of the United States and its possessions.

Were it not for such new methods, the location of these canyons would still be poorly located indentations on the 100-fathom line of charts instead of accurately determined canyons. The fathometer is a device which does away with the old method of tossing lead over the side and noting the amount of rope that runs through the hands before it hits bottom. It recognizes the fact that knowing the speed of sound as it travels through water, it is possible to measure the length of time required for a sound to travel to the ocean bottom and return, and thus determine depth. These computations are accomplished automatically.

Important Finds

Today practically all large ships are equipped with fathometers and in approaching eastern shores will be able to find their way around by locating and following these well-charted valleys. Such under sea canyons as those of the Hudson, Indus, Congo, and Niger Rivers have been known for years and their more accurate plotting caused hardly a ripple of excitement, but when vast canyons began turning up side by side where there were no rivers to cut them, oceanographers took notice.

For the preparation and publication of the charts accompanying the report, credit is given to Rear Admiral L. O. Colbert, now Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was in command of the ship "Oceanographer" during the last three years that the new method was being tried out and some of the difficulties encountered on Georges Bank were being solved.

Known officially as the Atlantic Continental Slope Charts, they have been exhibited at scientific meetings in various stages of completion, but this is the first time they have been completed and published for public use.

Old Theories Cited

"One of the most persistent of preconceived ideas interpreting the old and generally inaccurate depth data," say the authors, "has been that the forms on the sea floor were necessarily smooth and rounded. It seemed axiomatic that since the area being contoured was at the bottom of the ocean, sedimentation or wave and current action must have obliterated all irregularities. Consequently, any soundings indicating sharp features in regions where there was no recent faulting usually were interpreted as erroneous.

"Engineers shared with geologists the idea that the shapes on the ocean floor in areas far from land must be broad and rounded and in drawing their depth curves they often arbitrarily rejected soundings that conflicted with this idea."

Perhaps the most striking and amusing incidents illustrating the persistence of this idea that the ocean bottom must be fairly smooth occurred when the fathometer showed sudden pronounced changes in depth on the northeastern coast. Engineers feeling that this just could not be true, concluded that their instrument was not giving accurate results.

According to some students, the canyons give every appearance of having been cut by rivers that once flowed across the continental shelf and down its steep slope. If this was the case, one of two conditions must have existed at the time the canyons were formed.

Jane Gets a Donkey; It's Papier-Mâché

Jane Withers, juvenile screen star, appearing at the Food Exposition in Boston Garden, visited the Customs House tower today and came away with a donkey. On her way out, after a lofty view of the City and harbor, she was presented to Owen P. McKenna, Assistant Collector of Customs. Intrigued by a Democratic donkey that could waggle its head, on Mr. McKenna's desk, the youthful visitor was given the papier-mâché animal, with the donor's assurance that it would wag its head and help its owner settle any question.

War in Europe Cuts Down Traffic Of Cape Cod Canal

Sharp decreases in the use of the Cape Cod canal, and in the number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports, are two features of the local shipping situation during the first month of the war in Europe.

This was disclosed today in reports by the United States Army Engineers covering the month of September and the first nine months of 1939.

Vessels passing through the canal, which is under jurisdiction of the Army Engineers, dropped from 2,054 in August, to 1,536 in September, although the number of vessels flying the flags of other Nations that used the canal jumped to 45 in September, the largest number of foreign ships to use the canal in any one month.

Despite this sharp drop, the total net registered tonnage of the vessels using the canal in those two months was only down about 4,000 tons, indicating that larger ships are using the waterway. The figures were 1,135,281 tons in August, and 1,131,191 tons in September.

On the other hand, the September patronage of the canal, although 500 vessels fewer than in August, was still well above the figures for September a year ago when they were 1,369.

For the first nine months of this year a total of 11,078 vessels used the canal against 10,201 for the similar period last year.

Steamers arriving at Boston from foreign ports fell from 123 in August to 85 in September, as a result of the war. Many have been taken over by warring Governments for troop ships and other purposes, and many that were in the regular Boston trade have been sunk by torpedoes or mines. The number of motorships dropped from 51 to 39, for the same periods. Total arrivals slumped from the August level of 176 to 125 in September.

Sailings in the foreign trade in September totaled 128, compared with 169 in August.

Despite the September drop, the total arrivals at Boston from foreign ports for the first nine months of 1939, numbered 1,323 as compared with 1,225 for the similar period in 1938.

Domestic vessel arrivals at Boston in September totaled 437, compared with 405 in August. For the first nine months of this year the number was 3,788 contrasted with 3,458 for the similar period of 1938.

Mothers' Field Championed By Mrs. Morrow

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Championing mothers, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, acting President of Smith College and mother of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, urged Smith girls yesterday to refrain from labeling their mothers as "purely domestic, victims of an old-fashioned system, terribly conservative, or lacking in understanding."

"Do not believe that because your mother did not go to college, she has no ideas beyond Sir Walter Scott," asserted Mrs. Morrow. "She probably has very well-formed ideas. She has a fund of experience which you should recognize even if you are unable at this stage of your maturity to appreciate it."

"Your mother," she said, "has been keeping her mind alert and flexible by treating with the different age levels—if she has had several children, perhaps with four or five age levels at once. And modern psychologists say that there is no better way of keeping one's self alive than to adjust one's mind to requirements of different age levels. The most ordinary mother must do that."

Worcester Planners As Federation Hosts

The Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at the Hotel Bancroft, in Worcester, tomorrow, as the guest of the Worcester Planning Board.

Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board, will preside. David I. Rozman, consultant of the State Board, will discuss "Land Uses," A. W. Dean, chief engineer for the Board, "Transportation" and Draveaux Bender, planning assistant of the Board, "Water Resources." Industry and recreation will be discussed by Melvin L. Morse, supervisor of industrial surveys for the Board, and by Carl M. Tomfohrde, planning assistant.

Study of Bible Urged as Guide To Literature

Parent-Teacher group is told that 'springs of religion' are essential to development.

Designating the "springs of religion" as "the deepest and purest that feed the well of the mind," and defining religion as the worship of God beyond the narrow confines of sect or creed, Francis X. Rooney, Somerville High School English teacher, addressed the Massachusetts Parent - Teacher Association, Inc., yesterday afternoon at its convention at the Hotel Statler.

His subject was "Reading as a Help to Character Formation." Pointing out that the Ten Commandments provided a fundamental guide to conduct for children of Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jewish religions, he urged the study of the Bible as English literature and warned against the indiscriminate furnishing of the young mind with reading material which would pollute the springs of thought. Persons, he said, who read nothing but newspapers which appealed to the lower emotions developed what might be called a newspaper philosophy and wove their conversations out of the thoughts conveyed through accounts of murders, robberies, divorces, and so forth.

Character Builders

Biography of inspiring characters, to appeal to the natural hero-worship of youth, travel books which would encourage friendly feelings for other nations, and inspiring tales of courage and self-discipline he recommended as character-builders for the young. Certain principles, he added, should be so deeply engraved on the minds of children that "the winds of passion, and the cold of disbelief, and the rain of emotion beating upon them will not be able to wash them out."

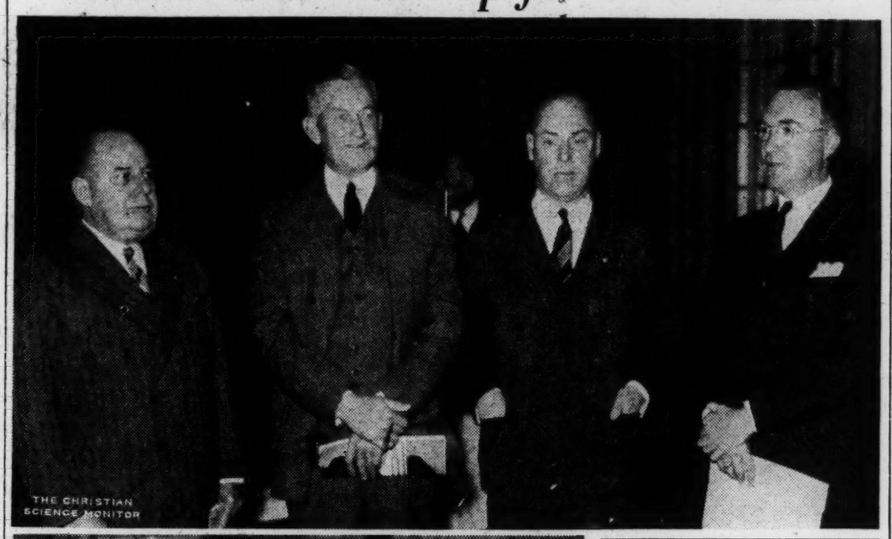
Considerable applause greeted his statement that there was nothing more helpful to English expression than the study of Latin and Greek. He urged the advisability of parents ascertaining, before sending their children to college, what kind of professors were to be their instructors. Citing examples of philosophies which caused educators to make extravagant declarations doubting, among other things, their own existence. Such philosophies he described as "suicidal" and added that such ideas were not uncommon in educational institutions today and were a menace to young people, for they took the rudder away from their lives and left them incapable of pursuing a useful and progressive life. Many books, he pointed out, had appeared of recent years containing just such spurious philosophy.

Freedom for Growth

Defining American democracy as not just a form of government but a form of living, Mrs. Francis H. Blake, National Vice-President of the Association, in presenting the convention theme, "Freedom for Growth," stated that social progress depended upon individual growth, and that such progress could be hoped for only when individuals effected satisfactory relationship with society.

Round table discussions of educating for self-realization, as it pertained to both elementary and secondary school ages, followed the afternoon address. The evening panel-symposium dealt with "educating for economic efficiency and civic responsibility." This morning's meetings were devoted chiefly to health education. Charles K. Cummings, Jr., Assistant Headmaster at the Cambridge School, Kendall Green, opened this afternoon's session with an address entitled "Educating for Human Relationship," and Evan R. Collins, Assistant Dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Education spoke on education by radio.

Industrialists Line Up for U. S. Peace



By a Staff Photographer

At Meeting of Associated Industries of Massachusetts

Top, left to right—Col. Charles E. Speaks, President of the Fisk Rubber Company; William M. Rand, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Sinclair Weeks, President of Reed Barton Silver Company and United-Carr Fastener Corporation; Earl P. Stevenson, President of Arthur D. Little Company. Bottom, left to right—George Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President of the U. S. Rubber Company.

State Industry Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

chemical research in industry, particularly as it applies to finding substitutes for imports, was the observation of Earl P. Stevenson, President of the industrial research firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

"Outstanding work is being done in this country," Mr. Stevenson reported, "in the field of synthetic rubbers, lacquers, coatings and adhesives, new drying oils for the paint industry, new techniques in molding plastics and new synthetic fibres."

The problem of profiteering from the war was gone into by Mr. Coonley, who pointed out that raising prices, forced the price of living up and inevitably led to higher wages. He advised careful consideration of the balance between prices or the cost of living, and wages.

No More 'Brain Trusters'

Mr. Coonley also praised the Industrial Mobilization plan of the Federal Government, but urged that it be carried through by capable business executives and not handed over to "brain trusters," who have already, he said, done us irreparable wrong.

"The war," he said, "must not be regarded as a heaven sent opportunity for us who have been through such trials these past 10 years. We must be constructively minded trustees for the private enterprise system."

"This is no time for profiteering," he asserted, "neither is it a time for political opportunism. We should not be subjected to continued political inquisitions."

Inadequacy of Laws

Mr. Ching warned against industry trying to solve its problems by merely seeking a new law. "Just as soon," he said, " as you get a law through to curb one group, you have another law coming along to control you."

He stressed the necessity in acting along well defined principles in order to win public opinion on the side of industry. "Don't utter fine phrases," he admonished, "and then let some of your subordinates deny them in practice. If you take a stand on the right side, follow through with it even if it costs you real money. That is the only way to win respect of your own organization and the general public."

As in other years, the Associated Industries group today awarded merit certificates to members who developed some new product through research during the past year.

A new telechron football timer won one award. This device is large enough to be seen from all parts of the field, keeps time for the 15 minute quarters, with provisions for time out and switches for automatically sounding a horn at end of periods.

A new movable welded tubular steel school desk won an award for the Heywood-Wakefield Company.

Cum Laude Honor Finds Increasing Harvard Appeal

The appeal of a cum laude degree is inducing more and more students to do the extra work necessary for its acquisition, Harvard University announced today.

Over a period of years the percentage of honors candidates has been steadily increasing. The figures are these: 1935, 42.1; 1936, 44.7; 1937, 45.6; 1938, 46.4. This year as much as 81.9 per cent of the class of 1940 is eligible to become candidates. They are in "Plan A" as opposed to "Plan B"; but it is too early to say definitely how many of these will choose the more difficult path.

This scholarly trend, it is felt, can be explained by the fact that a mere college degree is no longer the mark of distinction which, 10 years ago, it was considered to be. Today the ideal is a cum laude—or even the more elusive magna and summa degrees.

But honors cannot be had merely for the asking. With the increase of candidates, requirements have become stiffer. Last year, for example, Harvard formally distinguished between the men "out for honors" and the others by forming two classes of tutorial instruction: "Plan A" and "Plan B."

To be eligible for a cum laude, the student must have had at least two years of "Plan A." This means that he does extra work—and plenty of it—with his faculty tutor, supplementing his regular courses. He writes a 60-70 page original thesis; and he undergoes a set of four-hour divisional examinations, which correlate all the work in his field of concentration with the subjects related to it. He must, in other words, be able to tie together in four short hours all that he has learned in four years. Even then, unless his work is superior in quality, he will not receive the prize.

State to Drop 62 Engineers

Indefinite suspension of 62 engineers and laboratory assistants in the State Department of Public Works on Nov. 30, the end of the Department's fiscal year, was announced today by John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works. Reduction of appropriations for 1940 was given as the reason. The men were suspended on a strict seniority basis, according to a roster furnished the Commissioner by the State Department of Civil Service, he said.

The construction appropriation, out of which engineers' salaries are paid, was $800,000 for the year ending Nov. 30, and is $300,000 for the ensuing 12 months.

"There just isn't enough money to pay the present force," the Commissioner explained today. "There will be further curtailments of the engineering and other civil service personnel of the Department. We don't know yet how many will be let go finally. We are trying to save as many as possible by transferring them to other divisions, such as waterways, where some funds are available for engineering.

Harbor Pollution Plan Menaced by Legal Tangle

Boston Harbor's $10,000,000 pollution clearance program is menaced by a delay of more than a year as the result of legal tangles in the bill adopted by the 1939 Legislature authorizing the program, it was discovered today.

Already the legal errors in the bill have delayed preliminary work since prorogation of the General Court in August.

The errors were made public by Neil A. MacDonald of Quincy, member of the five-man commission established by the Legislature to direct the construction work.

Two ways exist for nullifying the effect of these errors, one, a Supreme Court decision defining the intent of the Legislature in passing the bill, or two, the calling of a special legislative session to adopt a redraft of the law.

Council to Discuss Issue

Tomorrow the Executive Council will consider a petition for a Supreme Court clarification of the law.

Meanwhile Representative T. J. Hannon Jr., of Boston, informed of the legal tangle, demanded a special session to act on a redraft of the law without waiting for a Supreme Court ruling.

Representative Hannon said "the intent of the Legislature, shown by the vote on the bond issue when only 15 members of the House voted against it and only one Senator voted no, indicates how overwhelming was the desire of the great majority of the Legislature to proceed immediately with this public health measure."

The Representative added, "It has been called to my attention that great pressure has been put on the members of the special commission to keep secret the fact of the failure of this legislation. Such tactics should not only be severely condemned but should be publicly rectified as soon as possible."

The program involved calls for the construction of a sewage treatment plant at Nut Island, overflow conduits on the north and south side of the Charles River, and extension of the East Boston sewage outlet to Deer Island. The program is a modification of the $24,000,000 plan proposed by a special legislative commission which reported to the Legislature early in 1939.

Errors in Bill

The errors discovered in the adopted bill are numerous. They include:

1. In some sections of the measure construction of the works is placed in the hands of the five-member special Commission consisting of Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; Arthur D. Weston, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Health; Joseph P. Dever, Sanitary Engineer of the M. D. C.; Mr. MacDonald, and Thomas Bateman of Winchester.

On the other hand other sections provide that preliminary work, although intended to be the duty of the special Commission, is assigned to the Metropolitan District Commission.

Furthermore another provision is that Mr. Dever shall have prepared plans, specifications, and borings prior to the receipt of Federal funds for a portion of the work. The contradictions in these sections strip the special commission of any duties for several months.

2. The bill provides that the $10,000,000 program is contingent upon a 45 per cent grant from the Federal Government, so that no actual construction may start prior to receipt of Federal Funds.

Millions Saved by New Road?

(Continued from Page 1)

way construction during the last two years. At the same time, he pointed out that the Rutherford Avenue widening and improvement project had already been delayed 10 years on the argument of "no highway funds."

Meanwhile, Mr. Hamlin explained that thousands of persons in Everett, Malden, Melrose, Saugus, Stoneham, Wakefield, Reading and other points north of Boston, with an average capital investment of $500 in automobiles, are compelled by traffic conditions to confine their use of these motorcars to week-end pleasure trips. Even the man on business, he added, frequently leaves his automobile in the suburbs to avoid the maze of traffic-filled thoroughfares that "make the tourist wonder why Boston went through the gestures of inviting him here to add to the confusion."

"We spend millions of dollars," the A. A. A. official declared, "soliciting the American tourist to come to Boston and see its historic shrines and then we force him around and around in circles trying to find his way through and out of a maze of one-way streets and traffic congestion until he is dizzy. There is no accurate gauge as to how much these traffic conditions cost Boston in the way of tourist trade, but it is probably plenty."

Backed by Retail Board

Mr. Hamlin explained that the Boston Retail Trade Board, comprising most of the important merchants of the city, has placed itself solidly behind the Automobile Club "in anything you can do to lift this traffic curse." Previous articles in this series have already allied the Boston Planning Board, Metropolitan Planning Commission, Boston Traffic Commission and New England Regional Planning Commission with proposals for a new Northern Artery along Rutherford Avenue as a major step toward traffic relief.

But the A. A. A. expert took another step forward in asking the question: "Once the Rutherford project is completed, what are we going to do in Boston to take care of the added traffic that will pour into the city over the new route?" And his only answer was: "An elevated highway traversing certain downtown districts along which can be provided municipal parking places, taking advantage of the hundreds of properties that owners would gladly sell to the city for a pittance or which the city might take over for delinquent taxes."

Mr. Hamlin did not suggest a location for the elevated highway, although he did feel that it should be conveniently located to pick up traffic over the old and new northern arteries, and connect the Sumner Tunnel with arteries taking traffic out of Boston to the South and West. Streets in downtown Boston cannot be changed, he said.

Land at a Premium

Land is at a premium and cannot be taken away from business to provide for highways. Yet business cannot expand, he pointed out, without more street space available for the increased traffic to be expected from such expansion. These are the economic factors upon which Mr. Hamlin based his recommendations for an elevated express road, segregating motor traffic from foot traffic and requiring no land for a roadbed.

Within a few blocks of the Statler Hotel, Mr. Hamlin said, there were dozens of old buildings that could very well be utilized for municipal parking places. Owners would gladly get rid of the properties, he added, as drags upon their own pocketbooks as well as economic drags upon the entire community. He knew of some properties upon which taxes have been owed for years.

The whole problem seemed to the AAA authority to depend upon "speeding up the tempo of downtown traffic." Yet to speed up traffic, provisions must necessarily be made for the pedestrian who probably is responsible for at least 50 per cent of the drags on vehicular wheels, Mr. Hamlin concluded.

Parking and The Pedestrian, Coming in Future Articles.

Parcel Service To Poland Pauses

Parcel post service between the United States and Poland has been suspended, and all parcels dispatched henceforth to that Country will be refused at United States postoffices, it was announced in Boston today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, following transmittal of orders from Washington.

Conditions now existent in Poland made delivery of parcel post prohibitive. Suspension of the service is effective, it was said, until further notice. Parcel post delivery between the United States and Poland was provided under an agreement signed in 1923.

It was also announced by Postmaster Tague that under terms of the recent Universal Postal Convention, correspondence addressed to prisoners of war, or mailed by them, is exempt from all postal charges in all Countries. Prisoners of war include belligerents interned in a neutral Country.

Bank's Position Is Unique; It Owns No Real Estate

WARE, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Ware Co-operative Bank celebrated achievement of $1,000,000 in deposits yesterday, and the State Banking Commissioner said he believed it was the only bank in the country—and perhaps the world—which did not own any real estate.

Commissioner William P. Husband said he had never heard of a bank which did not own some real estate, taken by foreclosure. The Bank's funds, except for cash, are all invested in first mortgages.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Nancy Drew," 2:05, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward and Charles Bickford. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Takes a Vacation," 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: "All Quiet on the Western Front." Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Radio—Page 14

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 9:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
Fredric March and Cary Grant in "Eagle and the Hawk." Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Tomorrow: "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable.

Tremont—
"Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. Also "Mannequin," featuring Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland and Robert Preston. 1:45, 5:15, 8:50. Also "It's a Wonderful World," featuring Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 7:10.

University—
Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Vacation." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Gary Grant and Kay Francis. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:45, 6:20, 10. Tomorrow: "Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. Also "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson.

South Station Theater—
"One Against the World," "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
"The Young in Heart," with J. Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Six Thousand Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Charlie Chan in Reno." Daily, except Sundays, 2:30, and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Code of the Streets," with Harry Carey. 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 6:55, 10:05. Stage: Jackie Heller, Marty May, Ross & Pierre, Variety Gambols and The Burns Bros. 1:15, 5:05, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:10, 8:45.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Boylston Branch Library, 433 Center Street, Jamaica Plain—
Free lecture by Clement A. Norton on European Conditions. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sigurd Rascher, saxophone soloist. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight with lowest temperature near 50 degrees; fresh southwesterly winds shifting to west Friday afternoon.

Massachusetts: fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair and cooler in northwest portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair and colder in northern portion.

Maine: Fair and warmer in central and western portion tonight; Friday fair and colder in northwest portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: fresh to strong west winds shifting to westerly Friday afternoon; fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	40	Minneapolis	41	40
Chicago	64	62	New Orleans	65	65
Denver	44	43	New York	47	44
Helena	40	39	Norfolk	55	49
Kansas City	58	58	Philadelphia	46	42
Los Angeles	58	58	St. Louis	61	61
Miami	74	73	San Francisco	54	54
			Washington	45	42

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 19.
B—Minimum, Oct. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:06 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 4:46 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:38 p. m.

B. U. Honors 18 With Degrees In Closing Centennial Service

Honorary degrees were conferred upon 18 presidents and deans of theological schools in ceremonies which closed Boston University's twelfth annual Preaching Conference, and the observance of the centennial of the University's School of Theology, in Trinity Church last night.

The degrees conferred by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, were as follows:

Doctor of Divinity: Eugene Blake Hawk, Dean of the Southern Methodist University School of Theology; Charles Edward Forlines, President of Westminster Theological Seminary; Hughell Edgar Woodall Fosbroke, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, and Harry Trust, President of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

Doctor of Letters: James Anderson Kelso, President of Western Theological Seminary; Albert Wentworth Palmer, President of Chicago Theological Seminary; Elbert Russell, Dean of the Duke University School of Religion; Willard Learoyd Sperry, Dean of the Harvard University Divinity School, and Henry Bradford Washburn, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School.

Doctor of Laws

Doctor of Laws: Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation; Charles Edwin Schofield, President of Iliff School of Theology, and Henry Burton Trimble, Dean of Emory University Candler School of Theology.

Doctor of Humanities: Arlo Ayres Brown, President of Drew University; Everett Varleton Herrick, President of Andover Newton Theological School; John Alexander MacKay, President of Princeton Theological Seminary; Horace Greeley Smith, President of Garrett Biblical Institute.

Doctor of Canon and Civil Laws: Lynn Harold Hough, Dean of Drew Theological Seminary, and Luther Allan Weigle, Dean of the Yale University Divinity School.

Dr. Marsh in his address reported that in its 100 years of service Boston University's School of Theology has trained 4,251 pastors, 321 foreign missionaries, 26 bishops, 33 editors of religious journals, 317 college professors, and 126 college presidents.

Seventeen of the religious leaders who addressed the Preaching Conference this year, he added, were graduates of the School.

Need of Following

Earlier in the day one of these graduates, Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York area of the Methodist Church, declared that the great need today is "perspective to make man realize that he is not the center of the Universe, but must follow the leadership of a Supreme Being."

Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, Editor of Zion's Herald, at the final session of the Preaching Conference, discussed the influence of the press in the world today. "The monstrous drive on the freedom of the press now well under way throughout the world," he asserted, "imperils the welfare of the whole human race."

Dr. Hartman went on to comment on the swing away from the "personal journalism" of the days when editors "like Greeley and Dana wrote their own editorials, discussed their themes, took positions and fought for them.

"Newspapers of that day," he declared, "had a certain virility and independence which in our time seems largely to be lacking. Editorial writing today is parceled out. . . . There appear editorials by a number of ghost writers with whose real personalities the general public never gets even a speaking acquaintance."

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Retail Trade Board, Names New Council

The Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announces that the following have been elected to the Governing Council of the Board for the coming year:

Abraham Asher, Lehrburger & Asher, Inc.; Ralph U. Brett, Timothy Smith Co.; Sidney S. Conrad, Conrad & Co.; Stuart G. Hall, Paine Furniture Co.; George Hansen, Chandler & Co.; Arthur M. Horne, Shreve, Crump & Low Co.; Edward L. Hubbard, T. D. Whitney Co.; Lester B. Hunter, J. B. Hunter Co.; Howard B. Josselyn, C. E. Osgood Co.; Louis E. Kirstein, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Robert W. Maynard, R. H. Stearns Co.; J. G. McNeil, Thayer, McNeil Co.; Edward R. Mitton, Jordan Marsh Co.; P. A. O'Connell, E. T. Slattery Co.; Walworth Pierce, S. S. Pierce Co.; Edward H. Presbrey, The Kennedy Co.; Benjamin F. Raphael, R. H. White Co.; Arthur Rogow, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Theophile Schneider, Lamson & Hubbard Corp.; Leon Strauss, Leopold Morse Co.; F. Frank Vorenberg, Gilchrist Co.; E. D. Warner, C. F. Hovey Co.; Joseph Wiggin, and Hazen Jones, Frank G. Shattuck Co.

Digging for Own Club

Russell Affsa Sonny Kelley

Help in spade work for South End Boys' Club sponsored by Salvation Army.

Fund for Boys' Club Covered In Salvation Army Campaign

There were two boys, and they grew up in Boston South End, and they made money, and they remembered the boys of the South End, and they remembered The Salvation Army.

The South End Boys' Club, which will be built on a site now being razed at Washington and East Canton Streets, is something of the result of that experience of those two boys who didn't forget.

The brothers' names were Charles and J. Willard Hayden, and it is the latter who is now president of the foundation that bears his late brother's name, and who bought the site and presented it outright to the Salvation Army. Now the Army is at work raising funds for the club's operation and maintenance, as part of its current Greater Boston campaign for $195,000. The Army estimates it will take about $15,000 a year to run the club. The club will cost about $175,000, including the site and putting up the new building, it is estimated.

Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, Salvation Army New England Commander, found through a recent survey that 2,270 boys within a four- or five-block radius of the club are otherwise without the privileges of such facilities.

The club, then, will fill a real need. It will contain a modern gymnasium, showers, lockers, a library, large playground (96 by 110 feet), a terraced roof, chat corners, rest nooks, and game rooms. Such activities as motion pictures, Boy Scouts, and crafts instruction will be introduced. The club adjoins other Salvation Army buildings, the People's Palace Hotel and Salvation Army New England headquarters.

To get boys off the streets and engage them in happy and useful diversions, as well as afford them a place where they can study, is a worthwhile accomplishment, and particularly in the South End, where there are traffic hazards for small boys, and plenty of temptations for the older lads.

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—8 p. m.—News and Economic review in English, DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PRAGUE—6:55 p. m.—Evening concert, OLR4A (15.23 meg.), 19.7 m.

BUDAPEST—7 p. m.—Romantic overture, HAT4 (9.12 meg.), 32.8 m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; opera selections; Rosita Jemma Wade. 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.

LONDON—8:30 p. m.—Variety feature, GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

BERLIN—9:15 p. m.—German Variety Music, DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Light Music, TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

LONDON—10:30 p. m.—Variety Feature: "At the Black Dog," GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Friday, Oct. 20

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Pronounce It, Please"; pronunciation guide.
7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Latin-American Night.
9:00 p. m.—Commentary on current events (in Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box"; intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Concert for Violin and Piano.

Reymond's
BUTTERCRUST BREAD
is now made with all butter—no other shortening used.

New Haven Board Asks Court Advice On Use of Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad sought instructions from the United States District Court here today as to whether they should use funds of the bankrupt New Haven estate to pay real estate and franchise taxes and bond interest of the Old Colony and Boston and Providence railroads, New Haven subsidiaries.

The question asked by the trustees in a petition filed with the court is whether or not they are justified in using funds of the New Haven estate for anything other than the bare expenses of operating the lines of Old Colony and Boston & Providence, which the New Haven trustees have been operating under the direction of the Court.

The payments now due which are the immediate cause of the petition total $1,243,322. Of this amount, $517,000 is for Old Colony real estate taxes in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and $172,000 for similar Boston & Providence taxes. In addition, there is $554,322 for real estate taxes, franchise taxes and bond interest of the Boston Terminal Company, payable for the accounts of the estates of Old Colony and Boston & Providence.

"In view of the large charges already accumulated against the estates of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence," the petition states, "and the fact that in advancing funds for such charges petitioners are using funds which have been earned on property subject to the liens of New Haven mortgage bonds and so properly belong to the New Haven bondholders who have been receiving no interest, the trustees are of the opinion that they should make no further advances to or for the Old Colony and Boston & Providence estates which are not essential in operating the lines as directed by the court pursuant to the provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act."

The trustees further set forth that in their opinion such payments are not essential to continuance of operation of the lines, and that non-payment would merely make the taxing authorities of the states and municipalities and the Boston Terminal Company, creditors of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence, instead of the New Haven estate.

Two Police Lieutenants Retired on Half Pay

Mayor Tobin today signed the retirement papers of two Boston police lieutenants, Max B. Thormer and Charles W. Miller, both with 35 years of service, and attached to Division Four station in the South End. Each officer had hoped to be captain on the force, but when the promotion was not forthcoming they requested their retirements, on Sept. 21. Each will receive a pension at half pay—$1,350 a year.

'Mars'-Bound Plane Rises in Fish Net

A small, metal airplane, brought into Boston today on the fishing trawler Plymouth after it had been hauled up in a big fish net off Georges Banks was believed to be the all-metal "space ship" in which an imaginative young aviation mechanic last June attempted unsuccessfully a flight to "Mars."

Whie exact identification had not been completed early this afternoon, Capt. John Doran of the Plymouth, pointed out the plane was retrieved close to the spot where Cheston L. Eshelman, of Carlisle, Pa., had been rescued by other trawlers a few moments before his rented craft sank in 140 feet of water, on June 6.

When young Eshelman was rescued, he was arrested by Boston police and turned over ot Camden, N. J., authorities who said his proposed invasion of the red planet was "unauthorized" by the plane's owner.

Boston Voters Set Record In Registrations

Boston's voting list stands at a new high for city elections with 345,562 men and women qualified to vote, William A. Motley, Chairman of the Boston Election Commission, declared today.

The tabulation follows closing of the registration books late last night, after a registration period which has added a total of 16,126 voters to the city list since last July.

The total of 345,562 is 1,539 more than were registered for the mayoralty election of 1937, the previous record city registration. For last year's State election, however, there were 363,940 voters registered.

New registrations this year were light, election officials say. The record was reached because of the large number—329,436—already on the books.

The voters will choose 22 new City councilors from a field of 113 candidates, election officials said. Forty-four aspirants were eliminated for failure to qualify.

Also in the race are 22 candidates for three positions on the School Committee.

Tribute to Reed Paid by Bowdoin

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Oct. 19 (AP)—Bowdoin College took time from academic pursuits Wednesday to honor Thomas Brackett Reed, a graduate who was one of America's great parliamentarians.

The memorial service, on the 100th anniversary of Mr. Reed's birth in near-by Portland, coincided with an observance on the floor of the House in Washington—where today's statesmen still are influenced by the rules "Czar Reed" laid down as Speaker in the nineties.

Chain Stores Start Drive To Sell More Yankee Goods

With the approval of the Governors of the six New England States and mayors of 50 cities, and with the New England Council as co-sponsor, 13 major chain store organizations today launched the second annual "New England Days for New England Prosperity" campaign. The 10-day drive is designed to increase prosperity and boost the income of Yankee farmers and workers as well as increase consumption of regional products.

The major chain stores forming the spearhead of the campaign as represented by executives, include:

Arthur H. Rogow, Chairman, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Douglas C. MacKeachie, A. & P. Food Stores; N. S. Rabinovitz, Economy Grocery Stores; G. L. Moore, First National Stores; W. W. Brady, Grand Union Company; Gordon Anderson, W. T. Grant Company; W. B. Haskell, H. P. Hood & Sons; A. U. Bird, Kennedy & Co.; C. S. Cook, S. S. Kresge Company; R. C. Brown, Liggett's Drug Stores; Norman Smith, Melville Shoe Corporation and J. J. Cross, J. J. Newberry Company.

15,000 Stores in Drive

Approximately 15,000 retail stores united today in opening the drive. The chain store group represented 5,000 units while approximately 10,000 individual merchants enrolled under the banner of the New England Council for the "Days" drive.

Declaring that "New England saves through buying the things New England produces," the Governors of the six states in their joint proclamation rallied the public to back the campaign.

"As the chief executives of these New England States," the proclamation read, "and with the success and welfare of New England people our first consideration, we, individually, subscribe to the support of New England manufacture and production through the purchase and consumption of the goods our New England factories, farms, and workers produce."

Joining the governors and municipal executives in hailing the New England Days drive were members of Congress and leaders of consumer, farm, and civic groups.

Directed jointly by the New England Days Committee, composed of chain store executives, and the marketing committee of the New England Council, the New England Days campaign is a repeat performance of the 1938 drive. In that campaign, chain stores, by intensive promotion of New England products, boosted their expenditures in the six Northeastern States by $10,000,000.

This year, the New England Days Committee announced, chain stores have again sharply increased their advertising and are boosting New England products by elaborate floor and window displays. Special banners, identifying advertising insignia and windshield stickers have been distributed to the 5,000 stores represented by the participating chains to help focus attention on the quality of New England products.

Annual Contribution

"Chain stores now make an annual economic contribution of $930,000,000 annually to New England, including the expenditure of $635,000,000 for products of New England farms and factories," the New England Days Committee announced. "This buying expenditure will be expanded sharply by the New England Days campaign."

Activities of other retailers were planned and directed by the New England Council marketing committee working through the various retail organizations and in co-operation with Chambers of Commerce.

Harvard Senior Wins Nomination

Albert L. Maguire, a Harvard senior, today became what is claimed to be the first undergraduate ever to be nominated for a Cambridge elective office when he received 424 votes for Councilor of Ward 7. In the election, Nov. 7, he will be opposed by Haven Parker, who was first today with 807.

Mr. Maguire has campaigned vigorously on a platform of better co-operation among the administrative departments of Cambridge, and has particularly advocated more harmonious relations between the City and Harvard. If elected, he will push Plan E, the City Manager form of government, he declares.

Among the other successful candidates was John F. Carr, who is a Cambridge lawyer as well as coach of the Harvard soccer team. Fourth of six in the race for school committeeman, he received 8,346 votes—some 2,200 fewer than the winner and 1,600 more than the sixth man nominated.

Newton Women Hear Chest Fund Talks

Instructions for their pre-campaign canvass in behalf of the Newton Community Chest campaign for $199,605 were given at a luncheon of the women's division, held at Brae Burn Country Club yesterday. Nearly 200 women attended.

Mrs. Arnold C. Barker, Chairman of the division, introduced the speakers: William V. M. Fawcett, Chairman of the campaign, and L. A. Bruce, Jr., campaign Director.

The women's division is responsible for soliciting contributions from all retail stores and professional offices in Newton prior to the opening of the general campaign on Nov. 10.

Chairman Fawcett declared the campaign was "an investment that would pay dividends in a better, healthier and happier Newton," and urged the women's division to set the pace for the other divisions when they begin canvassing tomorrow.

Moon to Schedule Fishery Hearing

In the dark of the moon, negotiations will begin before the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration between the Italian fishermen of the Gloucester fleet and the owners of their vessels. As long as there is any moon the fishing will remain good, they say, and their time will be better occupied at sea than in hearings before the Board.

The 150 or so fishermen involved would like to begin to work under the American instead of the Italian plan of distribution of profits at the end of each trip to sea.

Under the American plan net profits are divided on a 50-50 basis between the fishermen and the owners of the vessels. Under the Italian plan, profits, after deducting all expenses, go 60 per cent to the owners and 40 per cent to the men.

Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport attorney, is prepared to represent the men before the State Board.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Eddie Lee	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	"In Hollywood"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; sketch	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Judith Arlen, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt;	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	James E. Agnew, talk	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45		Musicale	Studio program	dramatization	Amer. Legion speaker
8:00	"Ask-It-Basket";	"Don't Forget"; quiz	"One Man's Family";	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	program	dramatic sketch	enade"	Mayor Volk, Chelsea
8:30	"Strange As It	Joe Penner program;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"; war news	comedy; songs; orch.	matic sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Vicki Chase, soprano; Tom Thomas, baritone.	"Good News of 1940"; Walter Huston; Minna	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "What Are	Gombel in "Mr. Pitt"; comedy: orchestra	Associated Industries of Mass.; speakers	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Columbia Workshop	the Real Issues in the European War?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Jack Oakie; Preston	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Festival			News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra; vocalists	Foster; Doris Peterson; orchestra	Concert Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather				Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	News Service
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Voice of Israel"
8:45	Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	American School of the Air	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30		"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sally's Sallies"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	John Kiley, baritone
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	John Kiley, baritone
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor; guests	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Music of the Masters"
2:15	Dramatic sketch		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Front Page Drama"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Word Dramas"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Vass Family; songs	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:45	"Don Artiste"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Organ Melodies
4:00	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Harvard-M. I. T. debate	Sport reports
4:15	Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Harvard-M. I. T. debate	Sport reports
4:30	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Harvard-M. I. T. debate	"Consolaire"
4:45	E. McConnell, songs	"The Flame"; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Harvard-M. I. T. debate	Continental Strings
5:00	Dramatization	'Name It and It's Yours'; children's quiz	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Eddie Lee		"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard L. Sullivan
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Town Forests"; talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	"Savoy Swing"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: "Dead End Kids"; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Order of Adventurers: true tall tales	Lucille Manners, soprano; Frank Black's Orch.; Grantland Rice, football forecast	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15				WOR Symphony Or.; N. Berezowsky, conductor	Mayor Volk, Chelsea
8:30		Carson Robinson and His Buckaroos			Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45					"Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	George Jessel Variety	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program; guests; orch.	tra; soloists	
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	Herbert Hoover on "Embargo Legislation"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With a Band"	Concert Orchestra	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45		Concert Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:30	Weather; Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	"Tristan and Isolde"; Act I, San Francisco	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45		"Music You Want"		Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 219 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week, Nov. 6-11, inclusive, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of Oct. 16-21, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Nov. 4, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays 7 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

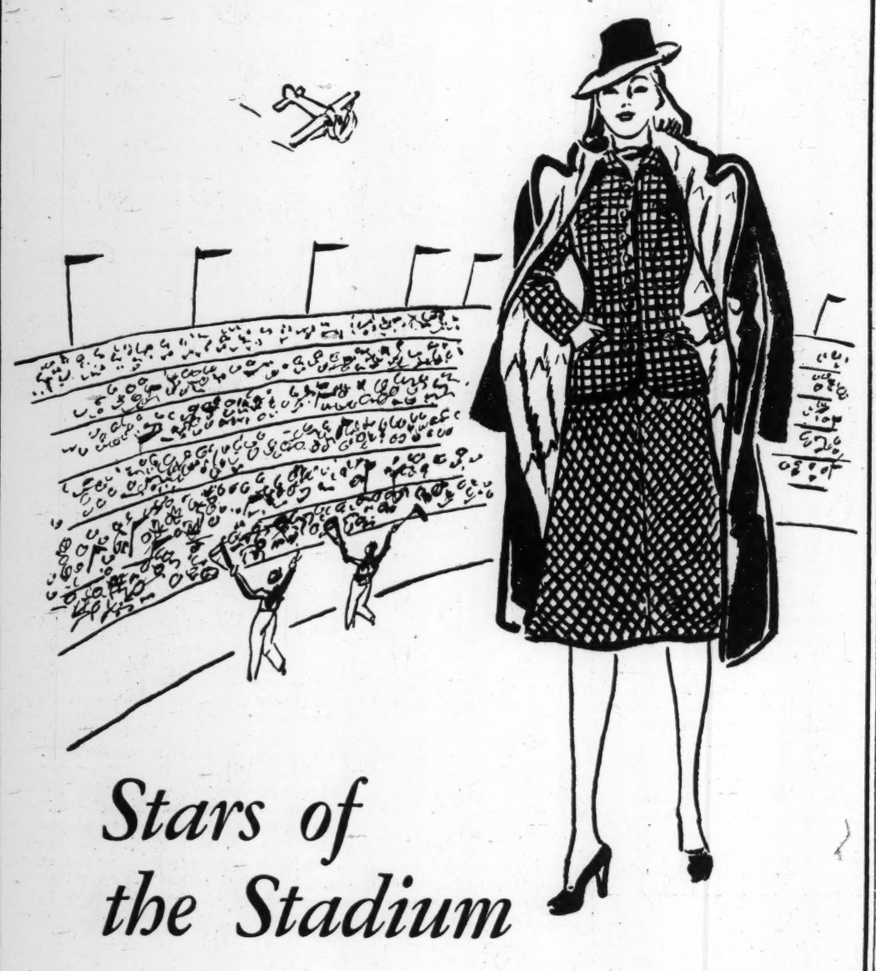
Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.



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Town 'Profits' on Road Work Stir Governor of Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19—Have Connecticut towns been making a "profit" on road building at the expense of either the State or the Federal Government? Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin is looking into that question this week.

Summoning his Attorney General, his Finance Commissioner, his Highway Commissioner, and the State auditors, Governor Baldwin is inquiring into reports that State and Federal grants have, in some cases, exceeded cost of building the roads for which the money was allocated. The reports go on to say that these "profits" have remained in town treasuries or have been used for purposes other than road construction.

One concrete instance is revealed by Edmund A. Horton, former First Selectman of Hebron. In that town there was a balance remaining from State and Federal grants after the building of a road. The town used the money, which Mr. Horton said was less than $8,000, toward construction of a fire house and purchase of fire-fighting equipment.

Roots of the situation go into Connecticut's plan for State aid in road construction. For several years the State has had an appropriation of $1,000,000 annually as aid to towns. Small towns put up one eighth the cost of a road and the State pays the rest. Towns with more than $30,000 in annual tax receipts put up one fourth the cost of a road and the State pays the other three fourths. In addition, there is an outright grant of $17,500 each year to each town for local road building. If the funds are not spent they remain on credit to the town.

Since the advent of the Public Works Administration, procedure has been for towns to put up their State grants as the 55 per cent share of a PWA project, obtaining the remaining 45 per cent from the Federal treasury. Hundreds of miles of highway have been built. Now it appears that actual bills paid for their construction did not always equal the grants received. Whether it was State or Federal money that was left over is a disputed point and one the Governor is seeking to clear up.

Police Radio

Frequency modulated radio will be used by the Connecticut State Police in what is claimed to be the first system of the kind installed for any police department in the world. The new type of radio, said to eliminate static and interference, will enable two-way communicaton between police cruisers and their barracks throughout the State. Prof. Daniel B. Noble of the University of Connecticut engineering faculty, one of the pioneers in devolpment of frequency modulation, is on half-time leave of absence to install the system for the State Police.

Merit System

The merit system this week eliminated from State service Connecticut's former Commissioner of Finance and Control. Edward F. Hall, who held the position of chief financial officer through a decade, was replaced last summer by Olin Glenn Saxon, under appointment of Governor Baldwin. Mr. Hall, however, became acting Budget Director, a position second only to that of the commissionership. This week the results of a competitive examination for the Budget Director's job were announced. Mr. Hall did not qualify as one of the first three on the list and lost his chance for permanent appointment.

The $7,500 job as Budget Director was the most important yet to be filled in Connecticut by a merit system test. Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale, Attorney Roger S. Baldwin of Greenwich, and James W. Hook, New Haven industrialist and former head of the New England Council, conducted the examination. The appointment from the list will be made soon.

Prison Farm

The Connecticut Prison Farm, in Enfield, has taken up modern practices for control of soil erosion. The prison farm, one of the largest farms in Connecticut, lies within the area of a United States Soil Conservation Service project in the Scantic River Valley. The Government, with its own staff of technical experts, is aiding farmers there to terrace their fields, plant their crops in strips, and make other changes to keep the top soil from washing away. The prison farm has now been completely reorganized along soil conserving lines.

In Vase Collection

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Greek Perfume Jar

Greek vases of the Fifth Century B. C. have been brought together from the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and placed on exhibition in the second Fifth Century room on the main floor of the classical wing.

The lekythos, or perfume jar, in the illustration is of white marble and illustrates an art of ancient Greece of which few examples have survived.

The painted decoration, designated in the style of Achilles, depicts a woman standing before a grave stele and holding a perfume vessel of a different shape.

Young Roosevelt Upholds Freedom Of Speech on Air

Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, announced today, in Boston, that the 10-station Texas State Network of which he is the President, is resigning from the National Association of Broadcasters because of a ruling which, he said, barred expression of personal opinions on controversial issues in programs sponsored by commercial interests.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is a radio commentator also, said that while he strongly disapproved of use of the radio by some speakers to stir up racial and class antagonisms, he felt it of supreme importance to preserve the constitutional right of free speech.

Disapproval of the present system of six-month licenses under which radio stations operate under the supervision of the Federal Communications Commission, was also expressed by the President's son. The system makes radiocasting "not a business but a gamble," he declared.

Speaking at a Parker House luncheon of the Boston Life Underwriters Association, held in honor of Paul C. Sanborn who has just become a trustee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, Mr. Roosevelt stated that he favored repeal of the arms embargo because under it unfinished war materials may be shipped for finishing to such places as Canada—a condition which might result in large movements of capital and skilled labor to points of assembly.

Repeal legislation, he added, however, should provide for continued trade with possessions of belligerents, such as Canada and Australia, without restrictions on American shipping applied to belligerents themselves.

"This is America's chance," he said, "to gain supremacy in world shipping."

The President's son also urged support of the American Legion's Chicago convention proposal that the Communist Party be deprived of its status as a political organization in the United States.

Collectors of Buttons Drawn to Antique Show in Cambridge

Buttons are the big news at the exposition of the Massachusetts Antique Dealers' Association going on at Brattle Hall, in Cambridge. Bowls of antique buttons, priced from one cent up, tempt a visitor to linger at every table in the display.

Buttons! Everybody's wearing them, everybody's collecting them, everybody's going mad over buttons, buttons, buttons, just as a few years ago the mere mention of Currier & Ives made everyone prick up his ears. Some of the old buttons are carved by hand, and there are historical buttons and some adorable ones that are like nothing so much in the world as little paperweights.

According to Morris Pancoast, an artist from Rockport, the style has swept on to New England from the West.

You'll want to see the only tramp chair anybody at the exhibit has seen anywhere. This one was just recently found in Maine, and it looks like a cross between a bird cage and an iron grating. The idea was to lock the tramp therein and escort him to the edge of town, where he was told to vamoose, or else.

Then, too, there are dolls, scores and scores of them, ranging in age anywhere from 50 to 150 years old. Dolls that are papier-mâché, dolls that are wooden and jointed, dolls that are kid, dolls that dance, and dolls with Staffordshire faces and hair.

The antique show is like all your favorite antique shops put together. In a way, that's just what it is. Instead of motoring down some country road, pulling up short at the sign, "Antiques," here are perhaps 50 antique shops close to one another, all with their choicest pieces of glass and china and old furniture. Copper from Russia, a chest from Korea—all, one is told, getting scarcer—a genuine New England chest, Civil War silver, a complete set of English china with the 1841 hallmark on each piece, lustrous and colorful, two opalescent inverted thumb-print glasses, and a beautiful amethyst Shield of Liberty, are among the treasures in the show. Then, too, there is some very good Sandwich glass on display, and a ruby-and-crystal set of goblets with bowl to match, whose beauty the light enhances. A few pieces in the star-and-dewdrop design may also be seen; not to mention a camphorwood chest from China, with sunken handles, that was used on a Yankee clipper, and an old New England chest of curly maple grain. R. S.

Drills Increased for Guardsmen

Additional drills with pay will be allowed Massachusetts National Guardsmen as the result of authority obtained from Washington yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson. The Guardsmen will be allowed eight drills a month instead of four, increasing the possible pay from $16.80 a month to $33.60 provided all drills are attended.

The new appropriations for wages will be in vogue from Oct. 15 to Jan. 31 as an added inducement to college students to obtain more military training and at the same time to help them defray educational expenses. Many of the national guardsmen are working their way through college.

Kuhn Testifies That Bund Has 8 New England Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Eight German-American Bund units were established in New England, Fritz Kuhn, indicted Bund leader, testified before the Dies Committee today.

He said these units had been established in Boston, Providence, R. I., Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, and Greenwich, Conn., and were under the supervision of Duncan C. Folger of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Add to Charges Against Sheriff

Additional charges of graft against John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County, now facing charges of extortion from county employees, were filed today in State Supreme Court by the Boston Bar Association, which is seeking Dowd's removal from office. Today's specifications charge Dowd with requesting and accepting gratuities from individuals and business firms engaged in seeking contracts or employment with the county.

These charges were filed by Reuben L. Lurie, counsel for the Bar Association, answering Mr. Dowd's motion of a week ago asking further details of the action against him. Mr. Lurie added in his statement that the individuals and business houses are under investigation and cannot be named until evidence is produced at the hearing, set for Nov. 13, under subpoena.

In reference to the collection of money, Mr. Lurie's specifications stated money had been collected "with few exceptions, from all the employees of the Court House and the jail."

These collections stopped, he said, when the Bar Association filed a similar action against John P. Connolly, clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, who resigned four days before his trial was scheduled to begin.

In the original action, Sheriff Dowd is charged with conspiracy with William Armstrong, Chief Engineer at the Court House; Charles A. Hussey, a former county employee, "and others." Attorney Lurie declined to give the names of the "others" as, he said, the list was being investigated.

Long-Range Building Planned by Brookline

Contemplating a long-range, 15-year program of expenditures for town buildings, Brookline Selectmen have requested recommendations from department heads concerning any extensive program to be followed within this period.

Bay State Industry Shows Sharp Rise

Massachusetts industry experienced the sharpest upturn during September of any month in any year since 1924, orders for that month showing a 45.6 increase in volume over August, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reported yesterday.

A survey by the association showed that textiles rose from 109.8 index points to 192.5; leather and shoes from 65.2 to 74.1; metal trades 88.3 to 128.9; and paper from 75.5 to 126.1. The surey indicated there would be "capacity production for several months to come.

"Obviously," the Associated Industries' statement continued, "the trend is so extreme that it cannot long be maintained and indexes of employment and production will be reviewed with interest for more rational trends and for the effect of orders that will follow. Orders for consumer goods items, however, show, in general, a moderate increase or in several instance, seasonal decreases. These instances, seasonal decreases. These phasis to the unprecedented record of the month in the demand for industrial goods and equipment."

Store Aide Held In Larceny Case

Charles L. McAleer, of Brookline, employed by Jordan Marsh Company for 42 years, more recently in the capacity of head of the import department, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $231,219 in Suffolk Superior Court today. The money was from the store, the American Express Company and the Globe Shipping Company, and was obtained by means of an involved financial setup on duties, taxes and shipping charges on imported articles.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick put the case over for one week to afford an opportunity for restitution. Mr. McAleer is held in the Charles Street Jail without bail.

Light and Shade Woodcuts Shown

One of the important exhibitions of the year at the Museum of Fine Arts opened Wednesday afternoon. It comprises woodcuts in chiaroscuro and will be on view in the special exhibition galleries until Nov. 26. Never before in the history of the Museum has such a comprehensive exhibition of this type of print been shown, and experts declare it outstanding in the records of such exhibitions in the United States.

Several hundred prints present examples of the best work in chiaroscruro between the early years of the sixteenth century and the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was during this period that such prints were at their height. The exhibition has been arranged by Henry P. Rossiter, Curator of the Print Department of the Museum, with the collaboration of W. G. Russell Allen. Not only has Mr. Allen lent freely from his own collection of prints, but he has also placed at the Museum's disposal all his critical notes and lists gathered during many years in preparation for his forthcoming catalogue.

Loan Firms Face Contempt Move

Contempt of Court action against two Boston loan companies will be sought in the Suffolk Superior Court today or tomorrow, according to Assistant Attorney General Maurice Goldman.

Mr. Goldman said that he would ask for a hearing on Monday on charges of contempt for a refusal on the part of the loan agencies to produce books and records before the Suffolk Grand Jury.

Mr. Goldman is presenting evidence to the Grand Jury on the report that loan agencies are charging exhorbitant rates of interest on money lent. In some instances, it was reported, the rate went as high as 260 per cent.

High C. I. O. Post For Boston Man

Michael F. Widman, Jr., New England Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and President of the Massachusetts Council of the C. I. O., has been named by John L. Lewis to the new post of Assistant Director of Organization of the national C. I. O.

Word of the appointment, reaching C. I. O. unions here through the newspapers, was hailed by C. I. O. officers and members alike, for they say Mr. Widman has proved a popular leader since he was sent to Boston by Mr. Lewis more than three years ago.

Mr. Widman began his career in the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. Lewis also is national president. He came here in 1936 as an organizer for the gas and coke section of that union, and was named Regional Director of the C. I. O. early the following year. He was elected first president of the Massachusetts Council of the C. I. O. when it was organized in November, 1937.

Women's Clubs Greeted By East Northfield

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—More than 1,000 women arrived today for the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Federation was welcomed by the Fortnightly Club, the Town of Northfield, and the Northfield Seminary.

Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth of Winchester, President, presided at the morning and afternoon sessions.

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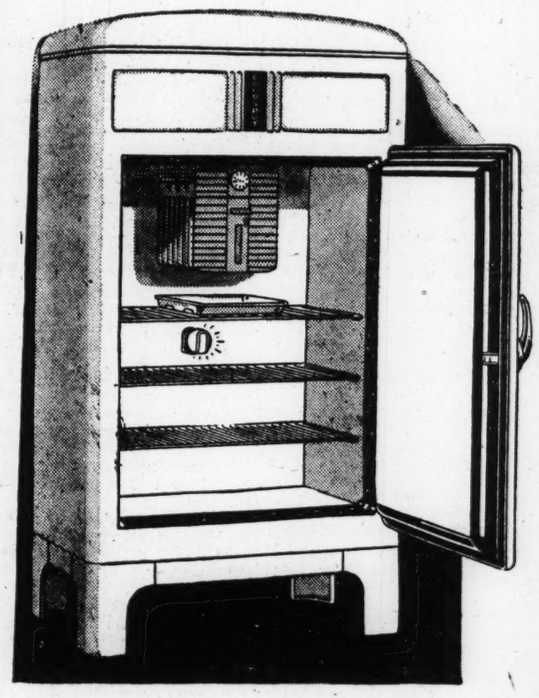

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Saxophone Premiere for Symphony Concerts—Stravinsky at Harvard

Symphony Hall to Greet A Saxophone Virtuoso

By Alfred H. Meyer

Symphony Hall, it has long been known, likes anniversaries. The blossoming forth of Friday and Saturday's Boston Symphony programs with saxophone solos comes very near to marking a centennial. For in 1840, so the lexicons tell us, Antoine Joseph Sax, generally known as Adolpe Sax, invented the saxophone. Sax was a member of a distinguished family and firm of instrument makers who specialized in refinements upon wind and brass instruments, and who made several notable additions to this group. Witness the family of saxhorns (similar to tubas) in addition to the saxophones.

By 1844, M. Sax had completed a model of a saxophone which he played at a concert conducted by no less a person than Hector Berlioz. The following year saxophones were officially included in the instrumentation of French army bands. In 1846 the house of Sax patented the new instrument.

The reaction of contemporary composers to the saxophone was highly enthusiastic. Berlioz himself devotes a paragraph of high praise to it in his treatise on instrumentation. Meyerbeer, at work upon "The Prophet" when the new instrument appeared, lamented that it was too late to use it in the first four acts, and promptly inserted it in the last act. It was later withdrawn for reasons of expediency. Auber exclaimed, "What a lovely tone and what advantage could be derived from this instrument in a duet with the human voice." It remained for Rossini to hail its timbre humorously as "the most beautiful tone-paste that I know (la plus belle pâte de son que je connaisse)."

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More recently, many Bostonians will recall that the late Charles Martin Loeffler was an ardent champion of the beauties of this instrument and that upon every possible occasion this most fastidious of composers enhanced his orchestrations by its use. It has remained only for the jazzists, more aware than other moderns of the latent potentialities of wind instruments, to bring it the reputation which it holds at present.

In 1935, Jacques Ibert, clever at the sparkling use of modern idioms, wrote a Concertino for Alto Saxophone and Eleven Instruments, for the Danish virtuoso, Sigurd Rascher. Mr. Rascher has played the Concertino variously in Europe, notably at the concerts of the International Society for Contemporary Music in Barcelona. It has been well received by the press.

On Friday and Saturday, Mr. Rascher, Dr. Koussevitzky, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give this work its first performance in the United States. It is fitting that a virtuoso piece for saxophone should have its American première in Boston, for Boston is also the native city of that early enthusiast for the saxophone, Mrs. Richard Hall. Mrs. Hall, in the first decade of the present century commissioned Claude Debussy (and others) to write for the saxophone. This work has not yet been performed at a concert of the Boston Symphony in its intended timbres. In 1932, M. Speyer played it with the orchestra upon the English horn. But when Mr. Rascher adds it to the piece by Ibert this week end, he will bring to pass at long last another "first time at these concerts."

Sigurd Rascher
Danish saxophone virtuoso to be heard with Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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M. Ibert's Concertino runs in three relatively short terse movements: Allegro con moto; Larghetto; Animato molto. The orchestra tentatively preludes with an introduction of eight measures. The solo saxophone enters with a theme lightly syncopated—as though the composer wanted to present his solo timbre in the idiom with which it is principally associated. There is a subsidiary theme slightly more melodic. The principal contrast section of the movement is broadly melodic.

The second movement, Larghetto, begins with a recitative-like introduction for the saxophone alone. A broadly sustained melody in the saxophone floats above slowly moving chords partly in the Ravel technique of major sevenths and diminished octaves, partly in the Stravinsky technique of chords with both major and minor thirds. A second theme is heard in the orchestra in sweetish thirds. The movement proceeds without break to the third movement, Animato molto. This is a toccata-like flow of sixteenth notes in both the solo instrument and the orchestra. There are two slightly more melodic subsidiary themes. There is a displayful cadenza for the saxophone, the original difficulties of which are said to have been increased expressly for Mr. Rascher.

When Mrs. Hall commissioned Debussy to write for the saxophone, she probably did not realize that she had hit upon a composer who knew next to nothing about the instrument and cared less. Thus while Debussy might have been writing the piece, he spent his time wondering whether the saxophone "indulges in romantic tendernesses like the clarinet," most likely ignorant of the more pertinent consideration that its technique more nearly resembles that of the oboe than of the clarinet. Thus the composition of the piece dragged on for years after it had been ordered. When Mrs. Hall finally received it, the Boston Orchestral Society, of which she was a chief sponsor and with which she had wanted to play it, had disbanded. The manuscript of the original sketch is now in the possession of the New England Conservatory of Music and will be on exhibition at Symphony Hall Friday and Saturday.

Through the years, Debussy's intentions concerning the piece obviously changed. It was first to have been an Oriental Rhapsody. Then it was to have been a "Rhapsodie Mauresque." It still contains suggestions of Spanish (or Moorish?) rhythms. It was finally published merely as "Rhapsody." Like the Lisztian rhapsodies, it begins at a moderate tempo and continues at a more rapid pace. Unlike the Lisztian rhapsodies, it eschews brilliance and glitter and indulges in the subtleties so dear to Debussy. It was written while the composer was at the height of his powers, after "Pelléas et Mélisande," the general period of such a masterpiece as "La Mer."

Boris, Boston

Celius Dougherty and Vincenz Ruzicka
Who will give a recital for two pianos at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 26.

Kreisler Amid Enthusiasm

A large and very enthusiastic audience greeted Fritz Kreisler last night in Symphony Hall when he gave the opening concert of the recital season in Boston. It was appropriate that the honor should fall to Mr. Kreisler, since Boston has always held his art in high esteem and the artist himself in affectionate regard. Mr. Kreisler no longer experiments in program making; his repertory of classics is long and he has now reached the point in his carrer when his mastery of form and violin technique is of paramount interest, rather than his presentation of the newer works from later pens.

Thus it was that on the program last night only the Chausson "Poeme" even hinted at the newer harmonic approach to music, the earlier works being Mozart's melodius Concerto in D major, No. 4 and the Bach Partita in B minor for violin alone. The program closed with a group of miscellaneous items by the violinist, and a trio of Caprices by Paganini, in Mr. Kreisler's arrangement.

During the performance of the Mozart one recalled the legend concerning the renowned Rubinstein, whose hearers forgave his technical lapses in their rapture over his interpretative qualities. Mr. Kreisler was not altogether in the vein, technically, but there could be no possible doubt as to his authoritative reading of this concerto. One listener, however, would gladly have accepted either a Brahms or a Beethoven violin sonata, in preference to the concerto. It would seem that Mr. Kreisler might safely, at this point in his carrer, begin to defy custom a bit.

The Bach was given a superb reading. It was extremely demanding and we have never heard Mr. Kreisler give it a more discerning performance. The Chausson item also found the violinist at seemingly the peak of his power, while his technical fireworks in the Paganini Caprices roused his audience to more than usual applause. It might be well to remind the uninitiated that Mr. Kreisler's own little compositions are not so simple as they appeared last night, tossed off as they were with disarming nonchalance.

Carl Lamson, who has played Mr. Kreisler's pianoforte accompaniments these many years was again in his customary place.

G. M. S.

Olga Averino to Sing At Longy Concert Tuesday

Olga Averino, soprano, and Louise Came, harpist, will present a program of vocal and harp selections at the faculty concert of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, to be given in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe, Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 8:15 p. m.

Assisting artists are Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist, Margaret Macdonald, pianist, and Walter Knight, flutist.

Andover Exhibition To End Next Week

Next week will be the concluding one for the exhibition, arranged under the title of "William Dunlap, Painter and Critic" at the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, Mass. The next exhibition at the museum will be "Three Centuries of American Architecture," arranged and circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. It will open on Nov. 1 and continue through Nov. 29.

To Present 'Presstime'

The Ford Hall Forum Players will open their eleventh season this evening at The Barn, 36 Joy Street, with "Presstime," a newspaper melodrama said to be in the style of "The Front Page" with a labor-union angle. The play will be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings through Nov. 11.

Judith Anderson to Tour

When Judith Anderson has completed work on the film production of "Rebecca," she plans to tour the Pacific Coast in the play, "Family Portrait," which she acted last season in New York, according to a bulletin from the studios.

Lincoln in theTheater, As an Actor Sees It

By Raymond Massey

The author plays the part of Lincoln in Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which comes to the Boston Opera House on Monday, Oct. 23.

It is my conviction that when an actor is to portray an historical figure, he will achieve a more convincing characterization if he does not have too fixed a concept of that personage before he starts working on the part.

To many this may sound like sacrilege. But let us consider the concrete instance of a Lincoln play.

There are as many interpretations of Lincoln as there are books about him. Let us suppose that the actor has fixed upon one of these. His theory may collide with the author's theory, and the result will be confusion confounded.

Occasionally, of course, you may find that both actor and playwright hold strong convictions about the character, and that these convictions coincide. The reason this happens so rarely is that an actor with strong prejudices toward the characters he plays is not likely ever to become a first-rate performer. In learning his craft, he must play every kind of role from nonentities to emperors, from low buffoons to figures in high tragedy. If he is prejudiced against buffoons or emperors, he limits the scope of his talent. The born actor sacrifices part of his personality to the people he portrays. He keeps a certain portion of himself free and mallable, capable of being molded into many forms. And this need to remain open to influences, in its turn, precludes his forming rigid attitudes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lincoln is one of those arresting figures about whom all of us know something, and I shall not pretend that I came to Robert Sherwood's magnificent play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," free of preconceptions about Lincoln. He had been a hero of mine since boyhood.

At that time by father used to take me to visit Dr. John Goucher, founder of Goucher College in Baltimore. As a lad of 13 Dr. Goucher had had an experience with Abraham Lincoln which had left a profound impression on him, and as I heard him tell it, the emotional impact was communicated to me.

When Lincoln was on his way from Springfield to the White House in 1861, his train stopped for a few hours in Cleveland, and a large reception was given for him by the town's leading citizens. Johnny Goucher's parents were to attend. When his parents left for the reception they told the lad to keep warm and go to sleep early. But hardly had the door closed on them when Johnny was up and dressed, out of the house and on his way to the reception hall. Somehow he managed to sneak in and remain hidden between a pillar and the wall throughout the function. Fearing to meet his parents, he waited till everyone—as he thought—had gone, then crept out cautiously. To his amazement, Abraham Lincoln was still there, all by himself, his face revealing both tragic loneliness and relief at finding himself quiet at last and at peace.

Johnny attempted to get out unobserved, but Lincoln heard him. His expression changed to one of friendliness. He came forward, shook hands with the boy and talked to him for several minutes.

It had been Johnny's extraordinary luck to come upon the President-elect when Lincoln was most himself—off guard—eternally lonely son of the frontier exasperated by social pretensions and outraged by flattery. In contrast to the ordeal he had just passed through, here was Johnny, his awe and admiration genuine as only a child's can be. It was something to which Lincoln could respond. With Johnny he could feel at home; he could express the uncomplicated love for humanity which social convention so seldom allowed to flow freely.

This ability of Lincoln's to meet children on their own ground is the key to the secret of his greatness, and I was lucky to come into possession of that key early. In a sense, I felt as if Dr. Goucher's experience had been my own, as if I had met and known Lincoln personally. That feeling—a personal sympathy with the man—is much more important to me today, as an actor impersonating Lincoln, than the knowledge I acquired later of his political philosophy. Or perhaps it is more accurate to say that this feeling for the man is a sound basis from which to view his works.

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It is curious how many people assume that I did a great deal of studying and research in preparation for the role of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." In point of fact, I did none. I began with a firm sympathy and admiration for the man and a generalized knowledge, such as any average person possesses, of his works. And I was happy to find that such preconceptions as I had formed concerning Lincoln were in complete harmony with the portrait of him in Robert Sherwood's play.

In one scene of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Lincoln describes himself as a man with civil war in his own soul. He was eternally torn between his longing for peace and quiet, his abhorrence of clash and coercion, and his sensitive awareness of evils that could not be endured—that cried out for remedial action, perhaps even, as a last resort, for suppression. His character thus reflected the divided soul of his country, which was trying to solve the problem of slavery and at the same time to avoid war. Like all really great men, he was wholly in and of his time.

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Before he could take a firm stand that might have to pass the test of war, he had to achieve unity in himself. He had to convince himself that certain values were worth fighting to defend, that as between right and wrong there could be no peace. In the first two acts of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" Lincoln's struggle for integration is dramatized. The climax of his inner warfare occurs in the prairie scene, when he comes upon a pioneer friend, en route to establish a new free community in Oregon, whose little boy lies ill in a covered wagon. Suddenly Lincoln realizes that while millions of Americans are courageously laboring to build a finer Union, he himself is wasting his life in doubt and fears and hesitations.

In praying for the restoration of the child to health, Lincoln at the same time expresses his determination to join in making a grander America. "Give us all strength, O God, to do the work that is before us."

The incident is, I believe, fictitious. But something of the sort certainly happened to Abraham Lincoln. For by the time he ran for the Senate against Stephen Douglas he was no longer a man divided, but a fully integrated individual, fit at last to lead his country in its fight for integration, for Union.

Broadway Stages

Benny Goodman, it is learned, will now appear in "Swingin' the Dream," as well as apply the swing down-beat to the Mendelssohn score for what was once known as Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Rehearsals started Tuesday. The musical will open during the latter part of November under the aegis of Erik Charell and Jean Rodney. Heading a cast of 200, Mr. Goodman will be making his first appearance as a legitimate actor.

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'Pins and Needles'

Tickets to "Pins and Needles" will be on sale for as far ahead as March 2, 1940, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. The revue is nearing its second anniversary at the Windsor Theater. A third edition is being prepared and should be on view shortly.

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Herndon Plans Revues

Richard Herndon, producer of "Americana," and "Merry / Go Round," has leased the Cherry Theater, 38 Commerce Street where, with some associates, he is going to do a series of revues. Interviews with writers, composers, scenic artists and other behind-scene craftsmen began Monday at the theater. Mr. Herndon believes that this is the time for introducing new revue talent.

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Curtain Held for Radio

The Saturday night curtain of "See My Lawyer," at the Biltmore, is held until 9:05 p. m. because of Milton Berle's radio appearance on that evening. . . .

Stravinsky as Lecturer On Music as Poetic Art

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Igor Stravinsky, the Russian composer, appeared at New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, last evening, introduced by Edward Forbes, head of the committee on the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry. Mr. Stravinsky, speaking in French, outlined a course of lectures, three this fall and three next spring, which he is giving as occupant of the chair for the academic year 1939-40. He was presented by Mr. Forbes as the first musician to be called to the lectureship, and he began his talk by defending musical art as a form of poetry, which, after all, is only a matter of doing, or making something. Truly enough, composing music is an act of putting together sounds in an orderly fashion, and is therefore poetry in the Greek meaning of the word, to say the least. Nor would anyone who studied under Professor Norton and listened to his observations on the Fine Arts think of denying the validity of such a definition for the purposes of public lectures given in his honor.

Igor Stravinsky
Heard in lecture at Harvard

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A number of prefatory points the speaker made, in the good Aristotelian way, telling what he meant not only by the word poetry, but also by the words technique and dogma; all in the manner, too, of the Parisian Academicians, whose language he borrowed as a means of communication with his American collegetown audience.

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Harvard has been a long time, indeed, acknowledging in a substantial way the existence of European composers as it is doing this year; and doubtless it is late enough, too, inviting the only man now available of the group, until lately known as modern, that began with Richard Strauss in Germany, continued with Debussy in France, and topped off with Stravinsky in Russia.

What the audience on this occasion no doubt most wanted was to hear about the Stravinsky compositions, and how they were "made," in the poetic meaning; and they did get mention of two of the most acclaimed works, "Pétrouchka" and "Sacre du Printemps." Further revelation they scarcely received than that these two "makings" came at a time of social change, and may be supposed to have interpreted it. "Pétrouchka," we find, was published by the firm which Serge Koussevitzky, now conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed, and was put in print in the year 1912; and the "Sacre" in the year 1913.

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The two productions represent, according to Mr. Stravinsky, an altered outlook on musical art, just as certain writings of the same period represent an alteration in literary art. The music, he observed, "is of my experience." He went on to remark that if at the time he was a musical revolutionary, he was so in spite of himself. By the same token, he disclaimed taking part in the sort of revolution which is a mere whirl in a circle, giving you a big swing around and landing you exactly where you started. He upheld, nevertheless, the idea of artistic revolution as expressed in the word "audacity." For he is audacious and even rude in the "Sacre," not unlike Schönberg in "Pierrot Lunaire." But your audacity, mind you, stands the test if only you are consistent about it, and if you maintain your style throughout, with no wavering.

Mr. Stravinsky amused the house by quoting certain critiques of Gounod's opera, "Faust," on its introduction in Paris. Comment read much as it did on the "Sacre," when it was sprung in that town a couple of generations later. Musical criticism is to be discussed at one of the later sessions; and somewhere in the middle of the course the primary subject of musical composition, wherein the visitor's authority is uppermost.

New York's Dance Series

Without fanfare or ticker tape, even without critical recognition by the metropolitan press, since they are off the Broadway beat, several series of dance events quietly take their place in the season's round, year after year.

In all cases they present distinguished dancers, call forth a specialized audience, and are well worth the attention of the general public.

In the Washington Irving High School, vicinity of Union Square, on Saturday evenings at 8:15, are held the Students Dance Recitals, ten in number. The word "students" pertains to the audience and to the nominal admission fee which students are charged, rather than to the performing artists, who are all dancers of first rank, far beyond mere apprenticeship. The auditorium is large and the stage adequate.

Beginning on Oct. 28 with Tashamira, the following dancers are listed for this series, in the order of their appearance: The Graff Ballet (from Chicago); Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and group; Carmelita Maracci (from California); Harald Kreutzberg (from Central Europe); Tamiris and her group; Angna Enters; Ted Shawn and his men dancers; Martha Graham and group; Hanya Holm and group. Allowing for holiday omissions, etc., the season extends into the middle of April.

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At the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, in the pleasant Theresa M. Kaufman Theater, recitals take place mostly on Sunday afternoons. Jan. 14, 1940, is the opening date for this subscription series, with Carmelita Maracci, followed by Agnes de Mille, Pauline Koner, Esther Junger, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and group, Louis Horst (lecture-demonstration on Dance Composition, with members of Martha Graham's concert group); Hanya Holm and group, leaving one open date to be announced later.

In addition, the Y. M. H. A. announces a course in Modern Dance Technique, to begin on Oct. 16. Anita Alvarez, Dorothy Bird, Esther Junger, Pauline Koner, Gertrude Doris Ullman, Irma Otte-Betz, are among the 14 instructors listed.

On Tuesday evenings, at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, the Folk Festival Council is presenting the eighth season of its popular course, "Folk Dances and Songs of Many Peoples." Here the folk dances of many lands are performed, taught and participated in during the open hour which follows the teaching session. Czechoslovakian, East Indian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Armenian, Norwegian, German, Polish, Jewish, Scottish, Italian, Ukrainian and American folk dances, interspersed with review sessions, are announced for the fall schedule, taking the season up to Jan. 16.

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Folklore leaders from many countries, and racial groups from New York's foreign sections, mostly descendants who are now American citizens, contribute to the preparation of national folk traditions, and impress performances and instruction with authenticity. Patricia Parmelee is chairman of the committee in charge of these activities, which culminate in a grand gala ball and festival, held in larger quarters than the New School premises afford.

Also at the New School there is given a series of six lecture-demonstrations, "The Dance in Other Cultures," that began on Oct. 18. In every instance the lecture will be by John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times. The subjects are: Indian—Bhupesh Guha and group; American Indian—Reginald and Gladys Laubin; Hawaii—Huapala; China—Virginia Chang; Spain—Juan de Beaucaire Montalvo and company; Latin-America—Sarita.

For the McMillin Theater, under the auspices of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences, a series of four dance recitals is scheduled, beginning on Jan. 6, 1940, with Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble, and continuing with Carmelita Maracci, Harald Kreutzberg, and Agnes de Mille.

M. L.

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Business and Industry

Hanes Says War Or Not, Industry Needs New Money

NEW YORK (AP) — John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury, told members of the Bond Club of New York he believed that whether or not the European war continues for some time "industry is going to require new capital."

"I think that we were on the road to economic recovery prior to Poland," he said. "Business activity showed a strongly rising trend. Moreover there were further improvements in prospect, due, among other things, to the outlook for an early and rapid increase in automobile production, a rebound in crude oil production, and the probability of replenishment of inventories owing to the low levels to which they had been reduced.

Business Rising

"In August, the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production had risen to 102. The further rise to about 110 in September was due only partly to the effects of the war.

"All this data points to the conclusion that the present upswing has not come directly from war psychology and should not be wholly divested of domestic factors."

Mr. Hanes also praised manufacturers in basic industries for their reported resistance to speculative war-price advances.

The Treasury Department, Mr. Hanes asserted, is trying to help business by improving the country's tax system. Some 1,000 leaders in industry, labor, commerce, banking and agriculture, he said, had been offered the opportunity to testify informally in departmental hearings, digests of which will be presented to the House Ways and Means Committee.

He also said the Treasury several months ago had recommended some tax changes desired by business, now incorporated into law.

Sound Policy Needed

"A sound tax policy," he added, "must be based on three fundamental objectives: first, it should produce the necessary revenue; second, with the least injury to the taxpayers and to the national economy; and third, with the least trouble and expense to both taxpayer and Treasury.

"To the extent that our present tax system fails to reach these objectives, or sacrifices these objectives for others, it should be revised."

For national recovery, he said, unemployment must be solved by creation of additional national wealth.

"This can only result," he declared, "from the maintenance of conditions under which private enterprise may make reasonable profits."

Adams Express Reports Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Adams Express Company, an investing concern, reported net assets applicable to its outstanding securities of $30,779,326, based on market values as of Sept. 30. This compared with $24,913,612 on June 30. Net asset value of common stock on Sept. 30 was $14.17 a share, against $10.25 in the preceding quarter.

Takes New Post

Kaiden Kazanjian

John W. Young

Elected President and General Manager of the Hayes Body Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Young recently resigned as Executive Vice-President of Breeze Corp. and as President of Federal Laboratories, Inc. He succeeds the late Edward J. Connolly. The Company announces plans to extend its activities into fields of aircraft parts, ordnance, marine products and armored bodies for tanks and trucks.

Girdler Sees Good Business; Weir Says That Boom Is Hollow

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, said he expected the current business "boom" to continue indefinitely, crediting domestic and export business rather than war orders for the upturn.

"This will hold up," the steel executive asserted, "unless there is peace, and there is very little chance of any peace."

Mr. Girdler, here with other Republic officers for an inspection of the company's Youngstown properties, said all Republic plants are operating at full speed and are booked up for a long time to come.

"We are even turning down a lot of orders," he said.

NEW YORK (AP)—President E. T. Weir of the American Iron and Steel Institute believes the present "business boom" is about as strong and firm "as the filling in a cream puff."

In a speech to the American Institute of Steel Construction he expressed belief there would be no immediate advance in steel prices and at the same time declared steel costs are "hard and unyielding facts" which cannot be changed to conform to "political desires in Washington."

He said the first six months of 1939 netted manufacturers profits of 27 cents a ton after preferred dividends.

"Whatever price action is to be taken is a matter to be decided by individual (steel) companies," he added, "and I believe their decisions must be based on urgent economic necessity rather than upon political threats from Washington."

Daily—Nov. 13-25

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U. S. Metal Trade Reaches All-Time Production High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Many branches of the metal-working industry has reached an all-time production high, according to a review by Burnham Finney in the current issue of American Machinist.

Getting business is no longer a worry, says the review. The main problem is how to make deliveries within a reasonable time. Most companies are operating two or three shifts, with more manufacturers each day going onto a 24-hour-a-day basis. Though war and national defense requirements admittedly are responsible for a large share of current activities, a considerable amount has originated in industries making peacetime products.

Tool Bookings Heavy

Machine Tools: Bookings from domestic customers have been heavy. Almost without exception machine tool builders are giving United States users preferential treatment, some companies having turned down large foreign orders as a result. Wright Aeroneutical and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft have been the biggest machine tool buyers. The volume of business completely divorced from war materials, however, has been surprisingly good.

One of the country's largest dealers reports orders at the highest level since 1929, with practically all sales being made to a wide variety of firms outside the aircraft or munitions fields. French and British orders have been pouring into machine tool builders. Orders and inquiries from Russia and Japan have been unusually brisk. The delivery situation is rapidly becoming worse as the industry fails to make any headway against its unprecedented backlogs of orders.

Aircraft: Wright Aeronautical and Pratt & Whitney are preparing for major expansion of their aircraft engine production. Their expenditures for plant additions and new equipment will run into the millions. This program will necessitate enlargement of factory facilities by engine parts suppliers. Allison Engineering Co. will start manufacture in its new aircraft engine plant at Indianapolis about Nov. 1. Airplane makers are working three shifts. Glenn L. Martin alone has a backlog of orders estimated at $66,439,616.

Munitions: Winchester Repeating Arms Co. will supply the U. S. Army with 67,000 Garand rifles at a cost of $8,710,000. This production order is in addition to an earlier educational order for the same item. Bethlehem Steel and Scovill Mfg. Co. have been awarded Army contracts for ammunition parts amounting to $2,667,924 and $302,937 respectively.

The War Department has also placed sizable orders recently for explosives, guns, pistols and sighting systems. Oue company is reported tooling up to make torpedoes for the French Government in case the embargo is lifted. American Car and Foundry will furnish tanks costing $6,000,000 to the Army.

Farm Implements: Stocking dealers with new tractor models has aided output. International Harvester, for example, has gone to a five-day week at its Chicago works for that purpose. Light tractor sales have been good enough to more than offset the disappointing season in combines.

So far total farm implement and tractor sales this year are comfortably ahead of last year. If the war continues, manufacturers are in for a boom. On the other hand, should peace come soon, the outlook for spring business is somewhat dubious.

Shipbuilding Boom

Shipbuilding: Almost every yard which can be pressed into service is going top speed. Aside from the Navy's billion-dollar building program the Maritime Commission has 141 cargo vessels in various stages of construction or under contract.

Recent awards to Puget Sound yards have raised the total work on the Pacific coast to $50,000,000. The Canadian Government will shortly order 30 ships to cost $1,250,000 each from Canadian yards.

Steel: Steel output is hovering around 90 per cent, the highest on record, and will continue close to the current rate the remainder of the year. Unexpectedly heavy tonnage from railroads and abnormally good releases from automobile makers have tightened the market even more than anticipated.

Electrical Equipment: Purchases of turbo-generators and accessories have increased. Demand for small motors and control apparatus has been excellent, especially from machine tool makers. Navy and private shipyards are spending large sums for panel board apparatus, switch and control and line materials for power extensions. The Government alone placed electric equipment valued at $561,205 the past week.

Railroad Equipment: Extraordinary purchases of rolling stock and motive power continue. Santa Fe is spending $10,000,000 for equipment, including 2,800 freight cars. Northwestern is buying two streamlined trains, Great Northern 1,500 ore cars, Northern Pacific 3,000 more box cars and New Haven 250 coal cars.

C. & O. Sells Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to sell to the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York $2,075,000 of 4½ per cent gold bonds. Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire obligations of C. & O. branch lines.

Wage Rates Difficult Problem For Labor, War Departments

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What the Supreme Court decides on the Walsh-Healy Act appeal by the Government from the D. C. District Court will be of interest on two counts.

The Walsh-Healy Act requires firms taking government contracts not only to keep to a 40-hour minimum week but also to pay what Madame Perkins says is the prevailing local wage.

The Secretary of Labor decided that 62½ cents an hour was the prevailing steel minimum wage in a Pennsylvania area where seven little steel companies operate. They claimed this definition of a locality was too big and that it would force them to raise wages in small towns where, due to geographical disadvantages, they pay lower minima (the minimum determines a good many wage levels above the minimum). They claimed that "locality" in the law means the same as "locality" in the vernacular, and two out of three judges agreed.

Jurisdictional Problem

This matter of deciding uniformities is a constant trouble to an expanding economic law. Under the Wage Hour Act, for instance, Elmer Andrews decided on a flat 32½-cent minimum for the whole textile industry, against the vigorous protests of Southern representatives.

The same trouble ails the Wagner Act, with the National Labor Relations Board under fire from John Lewis at last week's San Francisco CIO convention for allowing the AFL-UAW to "shave off" small pieces from the automobile industry for the AFL though by and large CIO-UAW has most of the industry sewed up; while the Board is under similar crossfire from the AFL at its Cincinnati convention for having thrown the whole West Coast maritime labor into the bargaining control of the CIO, which also had a majority there.

The same trouble vexed the NRA, as to the proper definition of an industry and extent of a code. It is, in fact, the old "jurisdictional" problem in another guise and is even related to the ancient American problem of where states' rights end and interstate commerce begins. By and large it is a problem bound to bother everybody in politics sooner or later except old-style Kropotkin or Thoreau anarchists.

Second reason why the high Court's thoughts on the Walsh-Healey Act will be interesting is because of the coming increase in the volume of government war orders, educational or otherwise.

The Act was originally passed as one way of hastening labor's well-being, but it may stand in the way of preparedness and certainly would increase war costs. John Lewis sounded off at San Francisco about how dangerous war would be to the cause of American labor because of the breakdown of labor standards it might cause, which is interesting in the light of the phenomenal increase in wages and trade union membership which came with the last war.

Possible Steel Strike

In this connection the possibly impending CIO attack on the little steel companies will be of interest. They were too tough to crack in 1937, but now they might be easier because tney are so busy (though CIO's war chest is said to be somewhat impaired by last Spring's coal strike, and the prestige of its high command may have been considerably impaired by the Stalin-Hitler pact and the recent piece by Benjamin Stolberg in the Satevepost airing charges of Communist Trojan horseplay). CIO's chances may be still more impaired by the outcome of current attacks on the NLRB which has been running interference for CIO.

But the point is that many of these "little steel" companies are working on national defense orders, particularly Bethlehem, whose 20-year old company union was recently unseated by the Board on controversial grounds. So the War Department may have the problem of whether to put the heat on the companies to give in to labor, to get the work out, or to fight them. War Departments do their level best to stay out of politics.

Oil Now Flowing Through 263-Mile Colombian Petroleum Co. Pipeline

NEW YORK (AP)—Oil has been flowing since Sunday through the 263-mile pipeline of the Colombian Petroleum Co.

Behind this prosaic announcement made in a skyscraper office here by J. T. Duce, Vice-President of the company, lies a romantic tale.

The company, now owned by the Texas Corp., and Socony-Vacuum Co., two leading U. S. oil concerns, and in which at various times other world leading companies have had control, obtained the concession, granted in 1905 to Gen. Virgilio Barco, to develop a great unexplored oil field on the eastern border of Colombia.

Politics, the world's wildest jungle, and a mile-high Andes Ridge, all postponed development. But determined construction finally began in February, 1938. Freight airplanes carried in 11,000,000 pounds of freight for the development, including suspension bridges 350 feet long, tractors, and concrete mixers. Tropical mists caused one plane soaring through a lofty, lonely pass, to crash into a mountain.

Dwarf, Motillone Indians, who live in communal huts, fired four-foot arrows at the workers. Efforts to cajole and bribe the Indians proved dangerous, sometimes fatal.

But the pipeline was finally built, from oil fields at Petrolea on the border, climbing over the Andes Ridge, crossing violent rivers, descending finally to the newly developed Caribbean port of Covenas.

The project cost $40,000,000 of which $18,000,000 went for the pipeline. Now 25,000 barrels daily are flowing, and this total will be jacked up gradually to 70,000.

The oil will not be shipped to the U. S., but will go to South America and Western Europe. First shiploads will move next week or week after.

Sixty-nine productive wells have been dug in the concession, and 13 that didn't pan out. There are two storage tanks of 80,000 barrels each and one of 55,000 barrels. A small refinery at the port can handle 500 barrels daily.

Total Carloadings Highest for Any Week Since 1930

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Loadings of revenue freight during the week ended Oct. 14 were the highest for any week since Nov. 15, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The association said loadings increased 10,261 cars over the preceding week despite the Columbus Day holiday when many coal mines in the East closed down.

Loadings for the Oct. 14 week totaled 844,955 cars. This was an increase of 118,813 or 16.4 per cent over the corresponding week in 1938 and an increase of 38,860 cars or 4.8 per cent over the same week in 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Over Last Week	Incr. Over A Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	337,844	6,900	43,878
Less-than-carlot merchandise	160,683	861	630
Coal	170,168	†1,472	33,283
Grain & grain products	38,793	†2,389	†4,411
Livestock	21,391	580	†1,266
Forest products	38,432	1,608	5,861
Ore	66,059	3,934	35,322
Coke	11,585	239	5,516

†Decrease.

Minn. & Ontario Paper Plans Reorganization

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Plans for reorganization of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company, which went into receivership six years ago, were on file in the office of the clerk of Federal Court here.

Filing of the reorganization papers followed announcement of State Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist that the State had acquired 12,000 acres of forest land, including six dam sites, in settlement of watershed damage claims listed at $275,000.

Last year receivers for the company proposed giving the State 10,000 acres in settlement of the claims, based on assertions the dams at International Falls and Kettle Falls were responsible for flooding thousands of acres of State lands adjoining the Rainy River watershed.

Czechs Start Canadian Concern

OWEN SOUND, Ont. (CP)—Four Czecho-Slovakian industrialists who were forced to abandon their factories in the Sudetenland when Germany took over control have established a manufacturing company here — the Canadian Wooden Toy & Button Company. It is expected the firm will be in full production within six weeks. It was announced.

Power Production Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended October 14 was the highest on record, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total of 2,494,630,000 kilowatt hours was 1.2 per cent more than 2,465,230,000 in the preceding week and 14.3 per cent ahead of 2,182,751 in the comparable 1938 week, the institute said.

Percentage gains from last year according to major geographic areas were as follows: New England 14.6, Middle Atlantic 13.2, Central Industrial 18.7, West Central 8.9, Southern States 12.8, Rocky Mountain 20.4, Pacific Coast 7.

The Institute noted the New England figures reflected 1938 hurricane conditions.

Pullman Company Reports Substantial Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reported for August net revenue of $295,638, compared with $179,225 for the corresponding month last year.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31 the company reported net revenue of $1,943,837 compared with $137,360 for the corresponding 1938 period.

The figures, which do not include earnings of the manufacturing subsidiaries of Pullman, Inc., are after taxes and after setting aside reserves for amortization of air conditioning investment.

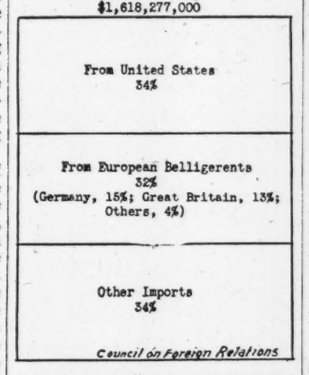
U. S. Best Seller To Latin America; Belligerents Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 20 countries of Latin America bought slightly more than a third of their imports from the United States and slightly less than a third from the present European belligerents during the year 1937, the last year for which complete statistics are obtaintable, according to a survey by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Germany's share, says the report, was 15 per cent of the total. The European war has already altered the distribution of this trade. Imports from Germany, except the small amount which presumably may be obtained indirectly through that country's neutral neighbors, have been cut off.

Latin American imports from the other belligerents will probably be affected also to an appreciable degree, but in a different way. Great Britain and France may restrict their purchases as far as practicable to their wartime necessities. They may buy more copper, petroleum, nitrates and breadstuffs and less coffee, cacao beans and tropical fruits. Even though the gains in some cases may offset the losses in others, all countries will not be affected alike. Exports from those countries which do not produce essential war materials in substantial quantities will probably decline.



It is sometimes said that the European war will give the United States golden trade opportunities in Latin America. If this country, however, were to gain all of the business which the belligerent countries lose in that area, its success would enhance the national prosperity to only a moderate degree. On the basis of the 1937 figures, even our capture of Germany's entire share would increase our total export trade by not much more than 7 per cent.

Our southern neighbors can buy substantially from us only if we or other countries buy more from them. They can increase their purchasing power only by selling more goods or obtaining new credits, and because of numerous defaults their credit rating has suffered.

Furthermore, any expansion in our purchases of their products is likely to be confined mainly to goods which we do not produce in amounts sufficient for our needs. A protracted war would probably increase our demand for such goods and would in turn enlarge the buying power of Latin America in our markets.

New G. E. Plant For Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — W. E. Davidson, in charge of incandescent light for General Electric Corporation, said he had been authorized to acquire land here for a plant to manufacture automobile headlamps.

Several buildings, to provide 100,000 square feet of floor space, will be constructed for the factory. Mr. Davidson said there would be about 400 employees with an annual pay roll of $400,000.

To Manage Erie

Schuyler Studios, Inc.

Robert E. Woodruff

Woodruff New Chief Operating Officer Of Erie Railroad

CLEVELAND (AP)—Robert Eastman Woodruff, since 1929 operating Vice-President of Erie Railroad, has been named co-trustee and Chief Operating Officer to succeed Charles E. Denney, recently elected Northern Pacific President.

The appointment, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, was made by Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin. The other trustee, named with Mr. Denney when Erie went into reorganization in January, 1938, is John A. Hadden, Cleveland attorney.

Judge Wilkin said he felt "such a balanced arrangement," with one operating trustee and one attorney trustee, should be continued pending Erie's emergence from reorganization under plans now before the court and the ICC.

Mr. Woodruff, 55, started to work for Erie as a track laborer on his graduation from Purdue in 1905.

Mr. Woodruff became foreman and transitman, then an assistant division engineer. By 1908 he was trainmaster of the Cincinnati division and a year later general agent of Erie's Chicago terminal. From 1910 to 1927 he was superintendent on various Erie divisions, in 1928 became Assistant Vice-President and advanced to the operating Vice-Presidency in 1929.

Canada's Exports To U. S. Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports to the United States in September were valued at $34,132,000 compared with $25,121,000 in the same month last year, an increase of $9,011,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

During the first nine months of 1939 exports totaled $233,105,000 compared with $189,344,000 in the same period last year. These figures refer to commodity trade only and do not include gold.

Export to the United States of principal commodities affected by the Canada-United States trade agreement with figures for September, 1938, in brackets: Newsprint paper $8,278,086 ($7,149,027); non-ferrous metals and products $3,491,222 ($1,399,094); wood pulp $2,024,757 ($1,855,191); softwood planks and boards and square timber $1,304,533 ($997,230); fish $1,063,332 ($1,014,160); pulpwood $1,049,846 ($1,511,194); whiskey $962,658 ($764,737); cattle $895,148 ($605,499); shingles $749,732 ($750.915); asbestos and asbestos sand and waste $621,536 ($388,721); barley $498,825 ($266,970); bran, shorts and middlings $370,011 ($22,673).

Farm Chiefs Seek Processing Tax To Finance Subsidies

WASHINGTON (AP)—With prices of most major crops still below New Deal goals, despite improvements that followed the outbreak of war, Administration farm leaders are planning to seek congressional approval of processing taxes to finance agricultural subsidies.

Those leaders virtually have agreed that it would be difficult to obtain agricultural appropriations at the next session approaching those of recent years, unless some method is devised to raise a portion of the money.

Agriculture Department officials have estimated, however, that they may need between $750,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 to finance crop control and other farm-aid programs during the next year starting next July. They are now operating on appropriations totaling about $1,000,000,000 for subsidies and disposal of surpluses.

Only a sharp increase in demands for farm products by warring nations and a consequent sharp increase in prices, these officials say, would avert the need for another large appropriation. No such increase is now anticipated.

The farm leaders, in formulating plans for next year, are taking into consideration reiterated statements by President Roosevelt that appropriations in excess of $500,000,000 for soil conservation payments should not be voted unless additional taxes are imposed.

Secretary Henry Wallace was described by associates as favoring the re-enactment of processing taxes along the line of those collected under the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936.

These were indications, however, that the Secretary may advocate the so-called Wheeler certificate bill pending in the Senate. Now applicable to wheat only, it would be extended to cotton and rice.

Under this measure, processors of these crops would be required to buy processing certificates from the Agriculture Department. Funds received from sale of the certificates would be used to pay subsidies to growers of these crops who complied with production-control programs.

Wright Aeronautical Plans Expansion

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Myron B. Gordon, Vice-President and General Manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, said the airplane motor company would add 300,000 square feet of floor space to its plant.

The U. S. Army Air Corps recently placed a $7,000,000 order with the Wright Corporation.

The addition, which will be constructed on Wright-owned property near the present factory, will increase the company's local floor space by about one third.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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BOSTON

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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1939 — Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,403,470
1939 volume to date 213,841,628
1938 volume to date 225,006,083

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Tradings Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stocks stepped upward and back-tracked at intervals in today's market with war-buying stimulating the aircrafts throughout.

Gainers predominated at a quiet opening. There was a subsequent slip-up, but dealings were exceptionally light. A come-back after noon put a few favorites up 1 to 3 points at best marks of the session. The pace was relatively slow near the final hour, and minus signs were still plentiful. Transfers were at the rate of around 1,300,000 shares.

While war-minded traders saw little chance of any nearby armistice, there was an inclination to keep purchases conservative because of the thought that a peace move might be inaugurated by the current conference of Scandinavian countries.

Conclusion of the Anglo-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact was seen as a setback for the Nazis, but this seemingly was a minor inspiration marketwise. Domestic business news was still cheerful enough to prevent much liquidation, brokers said.

Douglas Aircraft shares, along with North American Aviation and Glenn Martin, touched new tops for the year. Resistance also was shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar Tractor, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Loft, Philip Morris, and U. S. Gypsum.

Lacking climbing power most of the time were Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Kennecott, Westinghouse, and International Harvester.

Tilting forward in the curb were Lockheed, American Gas and Gulf Oil. Jones & Laughlin eased, as did American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Tend Lower

Buying activities were highly selective in bonds today, and while a few corporates and U. S. Governments extended recent advances, the main body of the list worked a little lower.

Action of federal issues was closely studied by dealers in view of their sudden turn downward in yesterday's over the counter dealings, after a strong close in the stock exchange.

Most Treasuries were down from 4-32ds to 14-32ds. The 3⅛s of 1949-51 were a notable exception being up a sizable fraction.

For several days the Federals ignored signs pointing to the start of a real war in Europe and recorded steep gains.

Yesterday's sharp decline in the outside market was not readily explained, but some observers thought it might have resulted from a shift in Federal Reserve policy in which the banks rather than dealers were used as the medium of the Reserve open market operations.

Down a little in the corporate list were International Telephone 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Southern Railway 4s and New York Central 5s. Fractionally higher prices were paid for Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Canada 4s, Brisbane 5s of '58, and Orient Development 6s were among the best in the foreign group with gains of 1 to around 3. German and Japanese loans had losses running to around 2 points.

Wheat Prices Move Narrowly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated uneasily within a 1 cent range today and closed slightly lower than yesterday.

Scattered profit taking was offset by some buying credited to mills. While the prolonged southwestern wheat belt drought stimulated little purchasing, it did serve to check selling. Cloudy skies were reported over some sections of Kansas.

Canadian wheat export sales were estimated at 700,000 bushels, mostly to Great Britain and some to Scandinavia, but no domestic business could be confirmed.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower than yesterday, December 85½-⅜, May 84½-⅜; corn ½-⅞ off, December 49⅞-¾, May 52⅝-¾; oats unchanged to ½ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market stalled today after a recent well-sustained forward flight. Gilt-edged issues reacted but the relapse was due more to absence of support than selling pressure. Industrial favorites also slipped back. Kaffirs and coppers eased but most oils held above water. French rail issues were strong and selected German loans advanced.

Paris: Bourse traders appeared impressed by the success of the Allies negotiations with Turkey and bid up most prices. At the same time activity increased. Rentes shot up 55 to 340 centimes.

Amsterdam: The Bourse rounded out a quiet session today on an even keel. American issues improved slightly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 6 points higher today. The market recovered on trade and professional support after early easiness.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; tin steady; spot and nearby 55.00-56.00n, forward 50.00n. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	6	68⅜	68	68	— ½
53	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	53½	53	53½	+1½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 17
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	19	61⅝	60¾	61⅝	+ 1⅛
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1	Oct 16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	15¾	15	15½	−1
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	17⅞	17½	17¾	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15	15	15	−1⅜
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Oct 18
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	18	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (.50g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	185½	184	184	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	37	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	64½	64½	64½	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	20	44⅜	43⅞	44¼	− ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3	3	3	Oct 18
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67⅞	67¼	67¼	− ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	12	22¼	22	22	−1⅛
37¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	37½	36¾	37	− ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6¾	6½	6¾	− ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	10	55¾	55	55	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	116¼	115	115½	− ⅞
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Oct 18
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	25	40	39	39¼	− ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	7	64	63½	63¾	+ ¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	10	24½	23¾	23¾	− ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Oct 18
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	14½	14½	14½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	21	20⅞	21	
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	26	25½	25⅞	− ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	− ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	26	25	25⅛	−1⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	48½	48	48	− ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21	21	21	Oct 17
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	8	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	73	73	73	− ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	5	26½	26¼	26¼	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	−6½
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	− ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	5	42⅞	42¼	42½	− ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	63	10¾	10⅜	10½	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	22	21⅛	20½	20½	− ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	9	79¼	79¼	79¼	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Oct 18
20	9	Am Seat R (½e)	12	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	31	56⅜	55½	55½	− ¾
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 18
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	18	40	39¼	39⅜	− ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	6	17¼	17	17¼	Oct 16
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	166¼	165⅛	165⅜	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	79	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	81	80⅛	80⅛	− ⅞
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (5)	3	142¾	142½	142½	− ½
83⅜	41⅛	Am Type Fdrs	13	63¼	63⅜	63¼	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	11	14	13⅜	13¾	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	9	56½	55	55½	−1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	12	9¾	9	9⅛	− ⅛
40	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	83	34⅜	33⅞	34	− ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	5	43½	43½	43½	− ½
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	− ⅛
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	7	32½	32	32½	Oct 17
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101½	101½	101½	+1
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	4	6¾	6½	6½	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50½	50¼	50½	Oct 18
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	10	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¾
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	4	93	91	93	+ ⅛
70	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	75	75	75	Oct 18
38	30	Associates In (2)	3	75	72	75	+5
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	34	34	34	34	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	21	32⅞	32	32¼	− ⅜
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	62½	62¼	62¼	− ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	6	26⅜	25¾	25¾	− ⅝
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	20½	19¾	19¾	Oct 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	2	20¼	20	20	Oct 18
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	23	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	21	20⅞	21	Oct 16
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	105½	105⅛	105⅛	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	19	17⅞	17½	17¾	
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 17
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 18
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
318	6⅞		318	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜

B

21⅛	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	73	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	− ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	23	23	23	
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	17¼	17	17⅛	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	45	15⅜	15	15	− ½
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	25⅜	25½	25½	− ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	26½	26½	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 14
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	9	9	9	
73⅜	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	103	31⅛	30¼	30½	+ ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	20	19¾	20	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	− ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	159	92⅞	91⅛	91½	+ ⅛
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	12	17¾	17½	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115½	115¼	115½	−1
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	− ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck (1)	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	− ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	14¼	14	14	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	119	30	29¼	29½	+1
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Oct 18
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	21¼	21	21	Oct 18
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21¼	21	21	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	42	28⅜	27¾	28	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	
34	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	6	33⅞	33¾	33¾	− ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	6	6	6	6	Oct 16
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Oct 14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	− ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q T pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	4	43⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	2	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛	−37⅛
20	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	35	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	22	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	26½	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	4	30½	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	8	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	Oct 18
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	25	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	26	26	26	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ¼
20¾	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	18	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Oct 16
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	− ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅜
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅜g)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	2	84⅛	83½	83½	+ ⅞
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	19	62	61¼	62	+1
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	20	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ¼
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7⅞	7	7	− ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	6	21	21	21	+ ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	2	27⅜	27	27	− ¼
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	3	16	15¼	16	+ ⅞
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	44	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛	− ⅛
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86¾	85¾	85¾	Oct 18
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	8	27½	27¼	27½	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 18
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	20	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	Oct 13
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	− ½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 17
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	3	1	⅞	1	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Oct 14
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	13	12½	12½	− ¾
13⅛	5	Childs Co	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	109	91⅞	90½	91⅜	− ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
33	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	7	32¼	32	32	− ¼
33¾	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	7	47½	47	47	+ ⅛
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	14	33¾	33	33¾	− ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	− ⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	24	35¼	33¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	20¾	20½	20¾	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	29	7⅝	7½	7½	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	•1	82	82	82	− ¼
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Oct 18
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	90½	91	+ ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	7	47½	47⅛	47⅛	− ⅜
109⅝	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	26	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅝
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 4
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	54	14⅜	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	300	1⅝	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	18	70	68¾	70	+ ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	71	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	22	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	16	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ¾
7	5	Congress Cigar	13	8	6	7½	+1½
28⅝	15½	Cons Aircraft	145	29⅜	28¼	29	+ ⅞
87⅛	55⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	12	8	6	7¾	+1¾
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	32	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
108½	101¾	Con Edis pf (.5)	8	105⅜	105¼	105⅝	
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 18
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	20	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 18
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 18
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96	96	96	Oct 18
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	14⅝	14½	14½	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
87½	32½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	3	90¾	90½	90¾	Oct 18
116	106	Cont Can (2g)	13	49⅞	49	49	− ¼
103⅜	5	Cont Can pf(4½)	5	110½	109½	110½	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Diam Fiber	4	8¼	8	8⅛	− ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont Motors	20	3½	3	3⅛	
32½	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾g)	12	29	28½	28½	− ¼
67½	54⅞	Cont Steel (¾g)	8	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅜
177	150	Corn Prods (3)	4	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅝
47⅜	3	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	165	165	165	Oct 17
38	16	Coty Inc (.20g)	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
110	93	Crane Co	8	26⅜	26	26	
32½	26⅝	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	
13	6⅞	Cream of Wh (2)	1	29

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices for Wool Hold Up Despite Drop in Buying

Weekly Wool Review

Small lots of raw wool, wanted for piecing out supplies already on hand, or because of specific characteristics needed for a definite purpose, are changing hands in the Boston market.

Activity of this sort discloses a mixed situation in respect to price, first, that some specialty wools are held firmly and fully up to recent peaks, and second, that wools for piecing out supplies, are usually purchased from offerings on which holders are willing to shade values a bit.

Owners of raw wool are not pushing stocks on the market, apparently convinced that wool is good property just now—too good to risk knocking prices down by forcing sales. Many buyers evidently have bought ahead as far as they care to, for the moment at least, helping to give the market a waiting attitude. The same thing applies to the piecegoods market.

In overseas markets the Cape affords about the only trading basis of consequence in fine wools. Boston interests are buying the South African offerings at prices about 10 cents a pound, clean basis, under Boston market prices for competing American wools.

No news has come to the Boston trade as yet as to the basis on which the Australian and New Zealand clips will be handled by Great Britain. Growers are reported to be seeking a larger share of the price received for the clip than they secured in the last world war, according to Boston wool men.

While prices are more or less nominal in Boston, during the waiting period, values are considered around $1.05 to $1.07 for good class three fine wools. Ohio fine delaine wools are generally priced $1.10 to $1.12, clean basis. Pulled wools of average B grade, are moving in the range of 95 to $1 for slightly stained to fair white wools.

Mohair prices are fairly steady, though some holders seem inclined to shade values a bit for the sake of inducing business. Some sales are being made, including adult Texas mohair in original bags, around 53 to 55 cents. Texas kid mohair is talked chiefly in the range of 90 cents to $1.

United Aircraft Net 80 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the September quarter net profit of $2,120,617, equal to 80 cents a share on the outstanding 2,649,437 shares of stock. This compared with $2,187,890 in the June quarter, or 82 cents a share. In the September quarter last year net profit was $1,142,694, equal to 45 cents a share on 2,543,140 shares then outstanding.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit was $5,799,307, equal to $2.18 a share on 2,649,437 shares, against $3,564,405 in the comparable period last year, or $1.40 a share on 2,543,140 shares of stock. The company's principal manufacturing plants are in Connecticut.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20⅛	22⅛
Do 6% pf	109	...
Do 7% pf	133	...
Brock G&L	5⅞	7⅜
Central Me Powr 6% pf	98	102
Do 7% pf	106½	110½
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	102	...
East Util Assoc	28½	31
Do convert	5	6
Fall River G Wks	18¾	21¾
Fitchburg G&E	44¾	...
Green Mt Powr pf	80	85
Hartford Elec	64¾	67¾
Haverhill Elec	39¾	43¾
Haverhill Gas	9	11
Holyoke Wat Powr	16	18
Lawrence G&L	49	...
Lowell Elec	49½	...
Lynn Gas&Elec	84	88
Mass Powr&Lt pf	24¾	27¼
Mass Util Assoc pf	33⅛	35⅝
N E G & El 5½% pf	38	41
N E Powr Assoc	13	15
Do 6% pf	74¼	77¼
N. E. Pub Serv	1⅛	2¾
do 7% pr ln	52	56
do 6% pr ln	48	51
do 7% pf	13	15
do 6% pf	12	14
Nor. Bos. Lt Prop. pf	49½	52½
Providence Gas	7¾	9¼
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	102	106
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	32⅜	34⅞
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	10⅞	12⅜
Springfield Gas	13⅝	15⅝
Twin States G&E, pr pf	105	109
West. Mass. Cos.	34	36½

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	8.92	9.02	8.92	9.01	8.94	
Jan.	8.88	8.92	8.88	8.92	8.90	
March	8.78	8.82	8.78	8.81	8.80	
May	8.66	8.76	8.66	8.76	8.67	
July	8.49	8.59	8.49	8.59	8.49	

Spots 9.28 up 6 points.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury October 17 compared with (Oct. 17, 1938) comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $7,343,719.97 ($19,233,362.82); expenditures $52,654,898.69 ($72,602,866.05); net balance $1,922,781,535.44 ($2,736,010,743.63); working balance included $1,223,935,462.02 ($2,130,943,699.10); customs receipts for month $16,397,574.64 ($16,314,870.59); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,613,102,157.36 ($1,684,124,035.20); expenditures $2,887,384,398.32 ($2,663,475,676.63); excess of expenditures $1,274,282,240.96 ($797,351,641.43); gross debt $40,905,125,767.50 ($38,422,312,157.13); increase over previous day $221,186,19; gold assets $16,995,386,165.53 ($13,997,779,781.95).

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	11.37	11.41	11.37	11.41	11.36	
Mar.	11.48	11.50	11.45	11.50	11.45	

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	20.40	20.60	20.37	20.59	20.40	
March	18.94	19.12	18.94	19.10	18.88	

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.22	5.30	
Mar.	5.37	5.37	5.31	5.32	5.39	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-40 June	102.31	102.31	102.31
1	3⅜s '47-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
5	3¼s '45-43	108.20	108.20	108.20
6	3¼s '46-44	108.27	108.21	108.27
34	4s '54-44	112.16	112.14	112.14
10	2¾s '47-45	106.11	106.11	106.11
4	3½s '49-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
1	4¼s '52-47	116.17	116.17	116.17
10	2s '47	102.10	102.0	102.10
22	2¾s '51-48	105.7	105.7	105.7
6	2½s '48	104.30	104.22	104.22
10	3½s '52-49	109.10	109.10	109.10
66	2½s '53-'49	103.	102.24	102.24
5	2½s '52-50	102.30	102.30	102.30
2	2¾s '54-51	104.8	104.8	104.8
1	3s '55-51	107.8	107.8	107.8
13	2⅞s '60-55	104.11	103.31	104.11
119	2¾s '63-58	103.6	102.27	102.27
376	2¾s '65-60	103.2	102.26	102.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

36	3s '47-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
20	3¼s '64-44	105.16	105.16	105.16
12	3s '49-44	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '44-42	104.	104.	104.
35	1½s '47-45	99.14	99.12	99.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106	106	106
7	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78⅜	79
10	Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74	74½
34	Alleghany 5s '50 st	47½	47	47⅞
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	106½	106	106
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
20	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109½	109¾
1	Am & For P5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
16	AmIGChem 5½s '49	101¾	101½	101¾
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
13	Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅛	103¾	104
13	Am T&T 3¼s '61	104¾	104 ¾	104¾
3	Am T Pdr cv '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
10	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34¾	34¾	34¾
4	Ann Arbor 4s '95	48¼	47¾	47¾
4	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97⅜	97⅜
5	Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	97¾	97⅜
58	AT & SF 4s '95	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
5	AT & SF aj 4s '95	89½	89½	89½
1	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	90	90	90
1	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	94	94	94
16	AT & SF 4½s '48	102¾	102½	102½
1	A C Line 5s '45	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Atl & Dan 4s 48	42½	42½	42½
5	Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103	103
1	Austin & N W 5s '41	80½	80½	80½
10	Bald Looo 5s '40 st	101	101	101
1	B & O rfg 6s '95	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	B & O rfg 6s '95 ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	B & O 1st 5s '48	69	69	69
9	B & O 1st 5s '48 ct	68¾	68¾	68⅝
15	B & O rfg 5s '95	0⅝	30⅜	30⅜
2	B & O rfg 5s '95 ct	30	29½	29½
20	B & O 5s '96 F ct	30	29	29
11	B & O cv 4½s '60	21½	21¼	21½
11	B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	20¾	19⅞	20¾
25	B & O 1st 4s '48	68¾	68½	68½
9	B & O PLE&WV 4s '41	61¼	61	61
3	B & O SW 5s '50	50	50	50
5	B & O SW 5s '50 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	Bell Tl Pa 5s '60 C	127½	127½	127½
22	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅝	105½	106
13	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102	101¾	101¾
17	Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110¾	111
19	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98½	97¾	98
22	Boston & Me 5s '67	42½	42¼	42½
7	Boston & Me 4¾s '61	38½	38	38
26	Boston & Me 5s '55	43	42½	43
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105	104¾	104¾
24	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73½	72¾	72⅞
1	Bkly Un El 5s '50	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92½	92¼	92¼
15	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102½	102	102½
5	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	45½	44½	45½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
30	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	103	102¾	103
7	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	102½	102	102½
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
32	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98¾	97¾	98¾
22	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98¾	98	98¾
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98½	98	98½
3	Can Nor 6½s'46	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Can Pac 5s'44	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	Can Pac 5s'54	78¼	77¾	78
6	Can Pac 4½s'60	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
10	Can Pac 4s perp	58½	57⅝	58½
5	Carriers & Gen 5s'50	95	94⅞	95
9	Cen New Eng 4s'61	40	38	40
2	Cen Pac 5s'60	57	57	57
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74	74	74
5	Cen R R N J 5:87	18½	18⅜	18½
15	Certain-td 5½s'48	74	73⅞	74
25	C&O 4½s'92	119½	119½	119½
7	C & O 3½s'96 D	97	96⅝	97
1	Chi & Alton 3s'49	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	91¾	91½	91½
1	CB&Q 4½s'7 7	86¼	86¼	86¼
3	CB&Q 4s 3ll '49	103¼	103¼	103½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	Chic Gt West 4s'59	22½	22	22
2	Chi I&L 5s'66	5½	5½	5½
20	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅛	9	9
5	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
16	CMSP 4½s '89C	30	30	30
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	30	30	30
4	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10½	10	10
2	Chi & NW 3½s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
32	Chi R I & P 4s '88	15½	15	15½
15	C R I & P 4s '88 reg	12½	12¼	12¼
9	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7⅛	7	7⅛
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	105½	106
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	103¾	103¾
6	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	102½	103
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91¼	91½
4	Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
6	Choc Okl & G 5s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
3	Cleve Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108½	108⅜	108½
1	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	Clev Un Term 5s '73	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
12	Clev Un Telmn 4½s 77C	77	77	77
3	Col P&I 5s '70	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
1	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
13	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
22	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102¾	102⅞
3	Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	109	108⅞	109
14	Comwlth Edis 3½s 68	107	106⅝	107
71	Comwlth Ed cv3½s	120½	120¼	120⅝
5	Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105½	105½
3	Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
11	Con Edis 3½s 58	104⅝	104¼	104¼
21	Con Edis 3¼s 70	103½	103¼	103½
4	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	64	64	64
1	Consum Pow 3¾s 56	107	107	107
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	107	107	107
2	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
1	Container 5s 43	100	100	100
1	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	112	112	112
2	Crucible Stl 4½s 48	101¼	101	101
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s 52	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s 46	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	38⅝	38¾	38¾
7	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	107⅞	107	107
12	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	66	65¾	65¾
18	D & R G 4s 36	11⅜	11	11⅜
29	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
5	D R G West 5s 78	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
9	Det Ed 3½s.66	108⅛	108	108
16	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109½	109¾
26	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	108⅝	108¼	108¼
25	Erie rfg 5s 67	17¾	17½	17¾
31	Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17¼	17¾
2	Erie 1st 4s 96	52	52	52
2	Erie gen lien 4s 96	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	FirestoneT&R 4½s 48	105¼	105	105¼
2	Gen Cable 5½s 47	101	101	101
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	75½	75	75½
6	Goodrich 4¼s'56	103	102¾	103
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	84½	84½	84½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4s '46	102½	102½	102½
25	Gt Nor 4s '46G	106⅝	105⅞	106⅝
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93½	93	93¼
1	G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
9	Hudson Cial 5s '62A	39½	39	39
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	15	15	15
15	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53¼	52⅞	53½
33	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51½	51⅜	51½
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	62	62	62
13	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	55¼	54⅞	55¼
1	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97	97	97
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108	108	108
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	63½	64
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	63½	63	63½
38	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	65½	64¾	65½
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	64	64	64
4	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93¼	93	93
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18¾	18½	18¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71½	71	71½
15	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65½	65½	65½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99½	99¼
20	Int T&T 4½s '52	46	45¼	45¾
23	Int T&T 5s '55	51	50¼	50½
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s ''51	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	33	33	33
13	K S Term 4s '60	106⅜	106⅛	106½
15	Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1	Las Gas 6s '42A	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
5	Lac Gas 5½s'53	50¼	50	50¼
2	Lac Gas 5s '42	82	82	82
1	Leh & NY 4s '45	41	41	41
2	Leh Val C 5s '64 st	30	30	30
4	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	49	49½	49½
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	51	51	51
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
5	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	19	19
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	19	19	19
3	LehValCl4½s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	Leh Val 4s2003	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
11	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17⅝	17	17⅛
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
2	Lwa Cen 5s'46	99	99	99
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	106⅝	106½	106½
20	Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
6	Lorillard Co 7s.'44	124	124	124
29	Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅜	100	5-32 100⅜
6	Maine Cen 4s '45	77¾	77¼	77¾
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
32	Manhat Ry 4s '90	66½	66	66
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	56	56	56
2	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
9	Met WS E Chi 4s '38	8	8	8
14	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	98⅝	98	98⅝
1	Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	31	31	31
2	Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	15	15	15
2	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
10	MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	7½	7½	7½
9	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	26½	26	26
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	11½	11½	11½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¾	35¾	35¾
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21	21	21
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	16⅞	16⅞
30	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17½	17½	17½
2	Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
20	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½

Foreign Bonds

17	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	71	70⅝	70⅝
43	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	71	70¾	70¾
20	Argentine 4½s '48	90½	89⅞	90⅛
2	Australia 5s '55	69	69	69
11	Australia 5s '57	65	65	65
17	Belgium 7s '55	88⅞	88½	88⅞
3	Belgium 6½s'49	84¾	84¾	84⅝
38	Belgium 6s '55	83⅜	83½	83⅝
2	Brazil 6½s 26-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
8	Brazil 6½s 26-57 ct	12¼	12	12¼
1	Breda, Ernes 7s '54	78½	78½	78½
7	Brisbane 5s '58	68	67⅞	68
21	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	54½	54	54½
2	BuenA 4¼s4½s Aug'76	53⅞	48	48
1	BuenA 4¼s4½s Apr'76	54½	54½	54½
2	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '76	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
16	Canada 5s '52	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
40	Canada 4s '60	96½	95¼	96⅛
2	Canada 3¼s '61	90	90	90
38	Canada 3s '57	87¼	86¾	87¼
20	Canada 2½s '45	96	95½	96
17	Canada 2¼s '44	96	95⅝	96
2	ChileMktBk6¾s61asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	ChileMtgBk6s62asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Chile 7s '42	15½	15½	15⅝
3	Chile 6s '60	15	15	15
5	Chile 6s 60asd	11	11	11
4	Chile6s 61 Jan	15	15	15
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11	11	11
2	Chile 6s'63	15	15	15
1	Chilean Mun 7s'60	13½	13½	13½
8	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1	Cordiba Pv 7s'42	70½	70½	70½
3	Costa Rica 7s'51	19	18½	19
9	Denmark 6s'42	65½	65¼	65½
1	Denmark 5½s'55	61¼	61¼	61¼
9	GerGov 5½s'65	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
6	Ger Govt 7s '49	11½	11	11½
3	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	14½	14½	14½
3	Haiti 6s '52	80	80	80
10	Hungary 4½s '79 ext	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
2	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
5	Italy 7s 1951	58½	58¼	58½
12	Japan 5½s'65	62½	61½	61¼
5	Lombard El 7s '52	55	55	55
2	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	10	10	10
2	Mex Irr 4½s'43 asd	¾	¾	¾
7	Milan City 6½s '52	42	41½	42
1	Minas Ger 6½s'59	9	9	9
5	Norway 6s '44	95¾	95½	95¾
1	Norway 6s '43	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Norway 4½s'65	78	78	78
5	Norway 4s '63	76½	76½	76½
26	Orient Dev 6s '53	57½	57⅜	57½
8	Orient Dev 6½s '58	53⅜	51⅞	51⅞
4	Oslo City 4½s'55	79	79	79
5	Panama 5½s'53	105½	105½	105½
11	Panama 5s'63A st asd	62¼	61½	61½
2	Peru 1st 6s '60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Quensid 6s '47	75	75	75
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
2	Rio Gr do Su 6s '68	7½	7½	7¼
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	7	7	7
1	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	55	55	55
7	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56¼	56	56¼
1	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	77	77	77
5	Uruguay3¾s4s4½s'79	51¾	41¾	41¾
3	Uruguay 4s 4¼s4½s'78	44	44	44

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today 4,733,000; previous day 8,783,200; week ago closed; year ago 6,365,400; two years ago 14,754,025; Jan. 1 to date 1,651,408,050; year ago 1,420,911,605; two years ago 2,347,198,725.

Security Expert

J. J. Harris

Head of the Public Relations Department of Fenner & Bean, Boston.

Points Out Better Relations Between Broker and Public

Commenting on the complete change by member firms and members of the New York Stock Exchange in their attitude toward public relations, J. J. Harris, head of the Public Relations Department of Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange, at a dinner of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England, in Boston, reviewed this about-face.

After explaining the causes and reasons which for many years militated against the broad dissemination of publicity on the functions of the business, he outlined the new policy and the liberalizing of advertising rules for member firms.

He then illustrated how members of the Exchange could take advantage of this new opportunity for increased business by explaining his own firm's advertising campaign which appeared in newspapers immediately following adaptation by the Exchange of the new public relations policy.

Beneficial results from this newspaper advertising became immediately apparent from direct response and comments from both within and without the financial business, together with complimentary editorials written by almost every leading financial writer in the country.

Arthur J. C. Underhill, Business Manager of the Boston News Bureau and President of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England, presided at the dinner. Mr. Harris was introduced by Louis W. Munro, Vice-President of Doremus & Company. The other members of the committee were: E. Merrill Darling, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and James J. Lynch, H. D. Knox & Co.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.82	13.64
Affiliated F Inc	3.99	4.31
Amerex Hldg Cor	16.00	17.50
Am Business Shrs	3.66	4.04
Am Gen Equip Inc	.44	.50
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	16.51	17.75
British Type Inv	.27	.42
Broad St Inv	25.01	26.75
Bullock Fund	14.75	16.125
Can Inv Fund	3.55	4.15
Century Shrs Tr	24.09	25.90
Chain St Inv	17.09	18.13
Dividend Shrs	1.31	1.43
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.32	19.68
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.64	13.57
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.75	28.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.89	21.41
Fund Investors Inc	18.79	20.43
Gen Capital	31.63	34.01
Gen Investors Tr	4.99	5.44
Incorp Investors Tr	17.69	19.02
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.90	36.90
Maryland Fund	5.50	6.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.56	23.18
Mutual Investment	11.22	12.26
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.47
New England Fund	13.73	14.79
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.50	18.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.50
Quarterly Income Shrs	14.43	15.43
Railway & Light Sec	8.80	9.70
Railway&Light Sec pf	9.75	11.00
Repub Invest Fund	94.25	...
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.27	.30
Spencer Trask Fund	3.50	5.00
Stand Util Inc	15.90	16.85
State Street Invest	.55	.59
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	78.25	80.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.56

Advice to Winter Motorists Based on High Accident Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19—Automobile accident rates are almost double in the winter months in Northern States, a special committee reported to the twenty-eighth National Safety Congress here today.

The reason, the committee found, was that even the skillful and careful fair weather driver does not realize what he is up against on the snow and ice; he expects too much from non-skid tires, chains, and sand; he thinks he can get along.

The researchers started their work last February with two days of deliberate skidding tests and on frozen Lake Calhoun in Minneapolis, Minn. The Iowa State College Experiment Station made some tests of its own. Figures and records were collected and studied. These are some of the things discovered so far, the committee announced:

"Stopping distances are five to eight times greater on glare ice than on dry pavement. Non-skid tires are no better on ice than those worn thin, though they help on wet pavement and somewhat on snow.

Chains Best

"Tire chains on the back wheels will reduce stopping distances 25 to 30 per cent, and on all four wheels 40 to 50 per cent. To keep the tire from sliding on the space between cross-chains, the driver should 'pump' the brakes in stopping.

"Even though the pavement is wet or dry, the wise driver should always anticipate ice on bridges or shaded spots, where it freezes faster, just around the curve, just over the hill, and at the time of day when thawing ends.

"Letting some air from the tires or increasing the load is of very little help.

"Next to slippery footing, the next biggest winter hazard is poor visibility. Blizzards often hide stalled cars or trucks, bridge abutments, or slow-moving plows ahead.

Getting Air Inside

"Closed windows keep out the sound from whistles and horns and bring the danger of carbon monoxide from a leak somewhere along the exhaust line. It is better to get air in winter by opening the cowl ventilator, which forces it in, than by slightly opening a window, which sucks it out and lets monoxide come up through the floor.

"Clear lenses are better than yellow fog lights. What makes them valuable is their low mounting close to the road—not their color. Windshield wipers, heaters, defrosters, and lights all should be inspected for winter.

"Winter drivers must go easy on the throttle, the brake, and the steering wheel, must allow long distances for passing and should look for stalled or sliding cars ahead before starting up or down a hill.

"The best safety treatment for icy pavement is cinders treated with sodium chloride before spreading."

W. H. Cameron

Chicagoan has just been named managing director of the National Safety Council for the twenty-seventh time. He has held the post since the Council was formed 26 years ago.

Hope of Putting Atom to Work Found in 'Cyclotron' Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Now that men have succeeded in splitting the atom, will they be able to go further and harness the excess energy that is released when the atom disintegrates?

This question has challenged inventors ever since the first atom-splitting experiment was successfully consummated at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University in England, in 1919. For a time it seemed to promise favorable answer. But in recent years the attitude has been to discount such a development as impractical.

Now, however, hope has arisen as a result of experiments conducted by Dr. E. O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron and director here of the University of California's Radiation Laboratory. In bombarding the metal uranium wth neutrons (neutron rays), Dr. Lawrence found that more energy was released than had hitherto been the case. The release ranged from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 volts electron, as compared with 20,000,000 volts achieved in previous experiments, which was about 20 times as much energy as was needed to split the atom.

As a result of Dr. Lawrence's experiments, it is thought that some process may be discovered in which there will be a "continuing of explosions within the mass"—a sort of self-perpetuating source. If this should be achieved, it is believed some means could be found to utilize atomic force for the benefit of society. To give an idea of what this would mean, it has been said there is enough energy in a drop of water to furnish 200 horsepower for a year.

Dr. Lawrence's experiments were conducted with an 85-ton cyclotron, which generated from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 volts electron. This machine has been superseded by a cyclotron of 225 tons, which will generate some 21,000,000 volts electron. The increased voltage is expected to open fields of experimentation, and to throw light on the problems of harnessing sub-atomic energy.

To add to such advances in pure physics as disintegration of every atom in the table of chemical elements, and development of a form of penetrating radiation called the neutron ray, Dr. Lawrence's experiments have brought about a number of discoveries of immediate practical value. Most important is a method for producing artificial radio-active substances. Application is seen in the use by the University of Hawaii of radio-active phosphorus to grow tomatoes. While the experiment has as yet yielded little definite result, preliminary studies indicate that plants treated to this sort of phosphorus show gains, as compared with those denied the treatment.

Police Test Brakes Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Having seen the number of street accidents in Lancashire County cut 50 per cent by the "courtesy cop" system of timely warnings to motorists, Maj. C. V. Godfrey, Chief Constable of Salford, it attempting to eliminate the other 50 per cent by a voluntary brake-testing plan.

In connection with this, police carried "courtesy" tactics to the point of not even issuing warnings to motorists who deserved them. Instead, authorities provided the opoprtunity for drivers to test their brakes on the roadway without expense and to rebuke or congratulate themselves, according to the results.

A mechanical brake tester was built into the roadway at a busy point and drivers were invited to put their cars on it. The result, in many cases, was a surprise to some drivers who had been under the impression their brakes were in perfect order.

In some cases where the verdict was "weak," the fault lay, not in the brakes, but in the dainty footwear of women drivers who could not step on the brake pedal hard enough to apply all the pressure required for efficiency. From this discovery arose the recommendation that women should wear stoutly-built walking shoes when driving.

Official results of Salford's tests have not been announced.

Fascist Militia Demoted in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

for Italy carefully to weigh its position.

In the subsequent period, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the conqueror of Ethiopia, emerged as the decisive figure symbolizing various popular and basic factors, the support of which behind his actions enabled him successfully to secure certain decisions which carried initial nonparticipation forward into a crystalized policy of noninvolvement.

National Unity Required

Effective noninvolvement required first a drastic change in orientation of attitude and propaganda. It required, secondly, a new degree of national unity and solidarity if Italy was successfully to weather dangers involved in a neutral position. To both these objectives the Fascist Militia presented an obstacle. Neither could be achieved without a drastic shift in the Party line and curtailment of the privileged position of the militia, long a source of resentment in the Regular Army and the nonprivileged masses of the people.

As the Royal audience at the Quirinal Sept. 2 was the dramatic moment of the first crisis, so the audience at the Palazzo Venezia granted by Signor Mussolini to Marshal Badoglio Sept. 10 was the dramatic moment of the second period at which results first were crystallized and implemented. Marshal Badoglio had requested the audience and had come to Rome from Asti for the purpose. It is understood authoritatively that he informed the Duce that the Army was loyal and would obey any order that might be given to march.

Decision Against Involvement

But the Marshal added that he felt it his duty to tell the Duce that the most unpopular order which could be given would be an order to march against France and England. This undoubtedly helped transform what was originally only a tentative decision to abstain from fighting immediately into a more permanent orientation. Marshal Badoglio's report on this subject was then checked with other Army leaders, as Count Dino Grandi's original report on the attitude of England late in June was checked. One by one every general in high command was summoned to Rome.

Marshal Badoglio, it is understood, also raised again the Army's long standing grievance against the privileged status of the Black Shirt Militia. It will be recalled that in the Ethiopian campaign both General Badoglio and General Graziani refused to have militia units in their armies, finally solving the problem by organizing a separate Militia column under Achille Starace, Party Secretary, which operated in a field from the Regular Armies.

Results came swiftly. Three days after the audience, an order was issued incorporating the Militia in the Regular Army and putting them on pay parity with the Regulars. This involved raising the Regulars from 40 centisimi to one lire daily and cutting the militia from eight lire to one lire daily. (A lire is worth a little more than 5 cents.) The order also abolished all party insignia from Militiamen serving with the Regulars. Thus for the first time the regime is merging Militiamen on active service with the colors with the Regulars.

This step of curbing the Militiamen was not taken without some apprehension. Fifty thousand Carabiniere—the crack National Police Force—mobilized for the day the order was issued were a handle for any possible trouble. But there was no trouble. What resentment the Militiamen may have felt was restrained in face of the popularity of the move and the argument of self-sacrifice so often before imposed on other elements of the population.

Meanwhile the press had become factually objective in its treatment of war news, and even in editorials, as the general attitude shifted to the new line.

Outside events soon tended to further consolidate the new position. The Russian invasion of Poland on Sept. 17 further undermined the pro-Axis element in the Party and provided the Vatican with an immediately seized opportunity for a vigorous attack on Russia and therefore by implication on the German policy which had brought millions of Roman Catholics in Eastern Europe under domination of an atheist regime. It is interesting to note that for some time several newspapers have mildly attempted to rationalize Russian emergence as an active factor in Europe and continued to suggest possibilities of Italian collaboration.

It was Air Marshal Italo Balbo's personal paper which later followed the Vatican's lead in a vigorous challenge to this residual extremist desire to keep Italy aligned with the new Berlin-Moscow axis.

Balkan Policy Overhauled

Concurrently with disciplining the militia, Italy's Balkan policy is being drastically overhauled due to the emergence of the Russian factor. The former picture of Italy preparing to advance to the Dardanelles from foothold of Albania was transformed into a picture of Italy seeking to unite the Balkans into a peace bloc under its benign leadership. Reconciliation with Greece followed by three days the Russian invasion of Poland, and diligent efforts were made to improve relations with Yugoslavia and Rumania, and also help eradicate ancient differences among the Balkan States.

A new position came with the collapse of Poland and the imminence of a German peace move. This was the cue for Italy to act as mediator and consolidate the Polish victory for Germany without a continued war in the west. Italy's role as an aggressive Axis partner would have been to take the peace initiative and attempt to force England and France to accept the German peace terms.

Not only was this to have been expected from an Axis partner, but was also to Italian interest to secure a prompt crystalization of Europe on basis of Polish partition, thus preserving the full power of Germany as a counterpoise to Russia.

Sincere in Peace Objective

Italy was unquestionably sincerely hopeful for peace. The press campaign for peace opened Sept. 21, paving the way for the speech by the Duce on Sept. 23, and followed up for a full week afterward, but that campaign never rang true.

Despite the wish of Italy for a fully realized peace the offensive was foredoomed to failure. Nothing in Italian diplomacy since Sept. 2 so definitely evidenced the transformation of the Italian position as its consistent refusal, during the peace move period, to compromise the new found Italian independence of action by any serious participation in any futile peace move.

The Duce's speech was primarily the expression of a drive for Militia discipline and national solidarity along a new course. It was followed by a succession of audiences with Party leaders from various key cities, at each of which discipline was sounded as the key note. In effect it was a warning to Fascists to accept the revised line of foreign policy. Soon after the speech it was informally but nonetheless officially made clear to correspondents that Italy would refrain from any initiative in peace as it had refrained from any initiative in war.

Interval of Free Speech

The period of shifting policy and release from apprehension of involvement in war was a period of extraordinary freedom of public expression in Italy. Free speech, theoretically outlawed in an authoritarian country, was abundant in Italy from Sept. 1 through Sept. 23. It is obvious that discipline was to be exacted of all classes and it was. About the time of the peace-and-don't-annoy-the-pilot speech, repression was used indiscriminately on too loquacious elements of all political creeds.

But while repression effectively quieted whatever pro-Axis expressions were considered extreme, it lessened no whit the widespread popular exultation of freedom from the imminent danger of involvement in war and emancipation from Berlin domination of Italian policy. When the writer left Rome Oct. 11 the Romans were entirely unrestrained in their satisfaction over the course of events. Noninvolvement and a foreign policy of emancipation is the most popular course the Fascist regime has ever embraced.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL):
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., services 10:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL, 6.04mc (48.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Complete service starting with the chimes at 7 p m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Shirley Temple Initiated By Campfire Girl Group

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Shirley Temple became a Campfire Girl Oct. 18. Mrs. Elbert Williams of Dallas, Texas, national president of the Campfire Girls of America, presided at the initiation.

Immediately afterward, Shirley was called back to a movie set and in her excitement forgot to remove her new badge and armband, spoiling the scene in which she appeared.

Repays $20 Relief Money To Help Others More Needy

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A married woman's $20 went back Oct. 18 into the vast relief fund from which Pennsylvania distributes about $2,000,000 weekly to unemployed.

She wrote:

"Five years ago we got relief for about four or five weeks and I feel as though we ought to pay it back to help someone else who needs it more than we do."

Roof-Marking Project For Upstate New York

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A roof-marking project involving armories and other buildings in 12 Upstate Counties as a directional aid to civil aviators, was announced Oct. 19 by Upstate WPA Administrator Lester Herzog.

Mr. Herzog said $6,936 of Federal funds are allocated for the program and $2,318 of State money has been pledged for the work in Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Lewis, Oneida, Madison and Herkimer Counties.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE

CRANBERRY BOG, 6 acres, Middleboro, Mass.—Screening house, separator on property; also 30 acres suitable land for new bog. Inquire, A. Cornwell, #1 Stoneleigh Close, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—7 rooms newly renovated, 2 baths, elevator, all outside rooms, 3 overlooking Fenway. Tel. CAP. 7550.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3-room furnished apartment, central location, near church; ideal for business couple. Hamilton, 2206 Beverly Road.

N. Y. C., 424 West 116th (Columbia University)—Two rooms, kitchenette, $60 monthly; select, quiet. CO. 5-3934. MRS. STEWART.

MALDEN, MASS.—HEATED

4 rooms, cont. hot water, electricity. Frigidaire, radio. 2d floor; 3 min. to Christian Science church; to let Nov. 15-May 15. A. E. M., 64 Sprague St.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

Exceptional Value

The following buildings offer extraordinary apartment values, smartly decorated, close to schools, transportation, parks:

1705/10 ANDREWS AVENUE (176th) (Bronx, N. Y.)—3-4-5-room suites; FREE BUS SERVICE; sharply adjusted rents; $46 up. Tel. Tr-2-7214.

221 SEAMAN AVENUE (214th) (Isham Park), Washington Heights—2-3-4-5 rooms, modern building overlooking Park; 20 minutes Times Square; 8th and Broadway subways; finest schools; must be seen to be appreciated; $37.50 up. Tel. Lo-7-8320.

FLAHERTY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
Agents
2095 Broadway (73rd)
Trafalgar 7-1202

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprng; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N Y C TR 7-8195

DRESSMAKING

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Dressmaking and alterations done in or out; recommendations gladly given. Bo. 8-8626. Mrs. Schoenwald.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSERS

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 1633 Parking in Rear

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER or one looking for home; modern house; Christian Science society close by; 1 adult. Further details by mail. M-1, 2618 Lewis Tower Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

FREEPORT, N. Y.—7-rm. house with garage, all improvements; 20 minutes to station; will decorate. 475 Atlantic Avenue. Fre. 3017.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. N. Y. Tel Baldwin 7705

LANCHESTER REST HOME, 61 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.—Very harmonious. Longwood 9168.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATOR
513 Madison Avenue
Plaza 3-1452 New York

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—MASON-HAMLIN CONCERT grand piano, excellent condition; MASON-HAMLIN two manual pedal-bass ORGAN with motor. BARGAINS. C. E. BROCKINGTON, 111 East 19th St., N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Ave. (55th) New York

TUNING—Holmes Co., 350 Fulton Ave., Hempstead 6010—35 years' experience all makes; new and reconditioned spinets, grands and uprights.

PRINTS

SALE—Old Prints, Fashions, Flowers, Birds; 3 for $1.00. Correct Framing—reasonable. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 19, 1939

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of November, 1939

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for **three members of the School Committee**, and for **one member** of the **City Council** in each ward; also give in their votes "yes" or "no" on the following questions:

1. Shall an act passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-eight entitled "An Act providing that the Mayor of Boston shall be eligible for Election for the Succeeding Term," be accepted? YES / NO

2. Shall section eight A of chapter forty-four of the General Laws, relative to submitting to the voters of certain cities the question of approving or disapproving orders authorizing the issue of bonds, notes or certificates of indebtedness for certain purposes, be accepted? YES / NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms, comfortable beds, homelike atmosphere. ALICE L. BROWN, 101 Gainsboro St., Suite 2. Com. 8793.

BOSTON, 505 Beacon St.—Newly renovated double and single room, adjoining bath; permanent and transient. Com. 8976.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

NEWTON, MASS.—1 or 2-rooms to business couple; light, tel., kitchen privilege. Call Newton North 6752 before 10 a. m.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—100-16 Springfield Blvd.—Single, double, furnished, bath, home comforts, $4.00 and $5.00 per week; transit conveniences; Christian Scientists preferred. ANNABELLE BAUMAN.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—2 rooms with bath adjoining; reasonable; in quiet, refined home; 5 min. to Fair on direct highway; free parking. Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. WALDRON, Ind. 3-1055.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-34 Geranium Ave.—Unusual accommodations; private home; walking distance Fair; private bath if desired; quiet; transient and permanent. GROWER, Ind. 3-6282.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN—Supply friends, guaranteed hosiery, silk slips, cotton novelty; free hosiery repair; commissions. Livingston, 261 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTELLIGENT, capable, 30, former superintendent pipe line and general oil field construction, maintenance, desires position; go anywhere. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT young woman, good cook, dependable, experienced child's nurse, seeks employment in small organization or private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone STerling 3-2097, Bklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS COLLEGE graduate would like work as governess or tutoring; has had experience with children. Write to M. K., 35 Clarendon Street, Newtonville, Mass.

COMPANION—Middle-aged, refined, capable, practical experience, good reader, unencumbered. Write Box K-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION—Advanced Students and Beginners, ACCOMPANYING—Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. CH. 2-4857.

ENGLISH for adults; Grammar, Pronunciation, Vocabulary Building, Letter Writing; experienced teacher; near Copley Square. Commonwealth 2553 for interview (Boston).

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS typed by expert, 50c per thousand words; special book rates; carbon. MRS. L. PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wisconsin 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
SALE! Men's Fall NECKWEAR, 69c
3 for $2.00
Val. from $1.00 to $1.50

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty. We sell many Monitor Advertised Products.
F. W. BEHRENS, INC.
192 Fairfield Ave. 5-5121

Get Up in a Warm House!
Howland's Home Appliance Center features COMPLETE home-heating equipment — everything from a portable room heater to complete oil burner installation. Use your charge account or our budget plan.
HOWLAND'S

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golden Guernsey Milk
ROUND HILL FARMS
16 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 188

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave Tel. 1800-1801

Up to the Minute News
over a NEW 1940 RADIO
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

Walk-Over and Matrix
Fine Shoes for Men and Women
Kramer Shoe Shops
245 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

OILOMATIC (Williams Heating) Sales and Service Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 Days 7-7216

Antiques Restored Tel. 3-1344
Park Road Upholstery & Furniture Co.
R. DORTZ, Mgr.
Custom Built Furniture
Repairing and Refinishing
Mattresses, Springs, Dinnettes, Odd Pieces
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
276 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

NOW!
Select your PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS from our large assortment.
Early selection gives complete satisfaction
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

HAMMOND ORGAN
Sole Distributors in Central Connecticut
Watkins Brothers INC.
241 Asylum Street

BOSTON CREAM PIE
Custard Filled
30c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

hide-away Is Easily Attached to Garter Buckle Inside Your Stocking
Splendid Gift for Men and Women
50c and $1.00
H. F. CORNING & CO.
269 Trumbull St. Est. 1812

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

Dressier Hats
for the Important Costume are arriving daily at
Helaine's
99 Pratt Street

MERIDEN

High School, Prep or College?
The demand for smart sweaters, skirts and jackets is endless and our selections are endless.
41 COLONY STREET
THE SPORT SHOP

Our Credit Plan makes your clothes buying easy and pleasant
STOCKWELL'S COLONY ST.

STROMBERG-CARLSON
R. C. A.-VICTOR
PHILCO
TUBES PARTS — CLARENCE H. KINDEL RADIO SALES and SERVICE — Service on All Makes
95 Colony St., Meriden Conn. Tel. 3900

COAL — COKE
Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
553 E. Colony St. Phone 1960

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

BAILEY'S STORE
83-85 W MAIN STREET
Hardware—Paints
Household Supplies
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners—Business Machines—Office Supplies—Sales—Service

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

COMMUNITY STORE
We Deliver
MEATS
GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
Frosted foods a specialty
326 South Main Street Tel. 446

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

GULF
Range and Fuel Oil
HARDWARE CITY FUEL CO.
PARKING
102 West Main St. Next to
PHONE 531 Post Office

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUVENILE FASHIONS
ELI MOORE
942 CHAPEL STREET

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 135 Temple St.

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FLOWERS
In good taste for every occasion by
GEORGE STEWART
35 Wall St., Norwalk. Phone 3359-R

TARLOV'S
Hallowe'en Costumes
Wigs and Party Novelties
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Expert Service — Loft's Candy
44 Wall St. Norwalk

FOR FALL WEDDINGS
Gifts of Silverware, Glassware, China and Clocks
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

The Home of
The Famous Tex Lines
Bushy Tweeds $30
Knit-tex $30
Worsted-tex $40
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK ST., STAMFORD PHONE 3-3171
71st ANNIVERSARY SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS!
1868 . . . 1939

NU MODE 440 Main Street Stamford, Conn.
Cleaners and Dyers
3-Hour Dry Cleaning Service
Synephetic Solvent
Used Exclusively
Free Call and Delivery
TEL. 35313

FOR A TAXI
CALL 3-3101
STAMFORD TRANSIT CO.
Eastbound Side R. R. Station

PRICES ARE RISING!
Act fast and save
Complete Selection
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St. Next door to Palace Theatre

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Women's Full Fashioned
Silk Stockings
by "Van Raalte"
NEW FALL SHADES!
No advance in price
We are sole distributors of "Van Raalte" Silk Hosiery in Waterbury

Always New Arrivals
KAY DUNHILL

HOWLAND-HUGHES

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Dial 4-4822
Complete assortments of cold weather apparel for the man or young man of the family now available.

Presenting a Complete Selection of Fur-Trimmed Coats from $32.50 up.
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

The Miller & Peck Co.
Warm—Serviceable—All Wool
GIRLS' COATS
All of superb woolens—lined and interlined for extra warmth
Sizes 3 to 16 $5.98 to $12.98

Laundering, Dry Cleaning Rug and Furniture Cleaning
41 Jefferson St., Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
819 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Pearman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Men's Top Coats.....$30 to $65
Men's Suits.....$25 to $80
Stetson Hats....$5, $7.50, $10.50
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N.Y.
INNERSPRING MATTRESS and BOX SPRING
A complete bed with legs (Day bed size 30x74 in.)
19.95

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's

All we ask is the chance to serve you with—
Coal, Coke or Fuel Oil
Backed by 60 years of reputation
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Foot of Colonie Street 4-9111

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
26 Maiden Lane, Just Below Pearl St.
We feature SELBY STYL-EEZ and CANTILEVER SHOES
for women
DIAL 4-5911

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
MILLINERY—SHOES
ACCESSORIES

BINGHAMPTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOES
mean
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST.
I. MILLER CARLYLE
FLORSHEIM PEACOCK
MANSFIELD VITALITY
FOOTSAVER DR. LOCKE

MASTER MARKETS
40 Main Street
Binghamton, N. Y.
Shop the usual way in an unusual place.
Fancy or plain run of the garden shopping
Even our prices are unusual and every customer is a friend

All you need to know about Paint is
Sherwin-Williams
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington Street
Johnson City and Endicott

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

Clothes for the Occasion
Be properly dressed for whatever you are doing—business, sports, or formal functions. We can help you to achieve a distinguished appearance.
Men's and Women's Clothes, 2nd Floor
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Vitality in Your Hosiery!
Treated hosiery by Artplus . . . an amazing new discovery gives longer wear . . . greater sheerness, more elasticity, colorfastness. At $1 pair.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

BRONXVILLE

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD ROAD

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Rugs—Upholstery
Shampooed—Repaired
Stored
Dealers in Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Imperial Rug Company
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers. Tel. Bev. 8661

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HOBLIN'S
HARDWARE STORE
for Ranges, Electrical Appliances, Refrigerators, Radios
94 KRAFT AVENUE

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078 **BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!**
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GEORGE PUEHN
Quality
Meats and Poultry
Specializing in
HOME BOILED HAMS
We Deliver
181 KENMORE AVE. PA 4411

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
A. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Have You Seen Our
NEW DRESSES
Price range and size to fit every need.
MILDRED PRESTON
89 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

HANDY HOT JUNIOR
WASHERS.....$14.95
For smaller washings
ROTHSCHILD'S

Wallpaper — Paints
Linoleum — Shades
Venetian Blinds
Genasco Roofing and Shingles
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

Robin Hood's Money Bag
filled with wonderful "loot"—lipstick, rouge and powder by Lelong
Price $5.50
Sold by
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

KENMORE

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

Fall House-Cleaning Needs supplied at
M. DUSEL'S
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Plumbing
Electrical Supplies
3147 DELAWARE AVE. RI 9635

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration and other
HOME APPLIANCES
CLYDE SOUTHALL
DE. 0032 3191 Delaware Ave.

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Maeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

RAE RITCHIE
DISTINCTIVE GOWNS for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
Larchmont 1968 1940 Palmer Ave.

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

START YOURS TODAY
Campus knitterbugs everywhere are making the
SLOPPY CARDIGAN
of Bear Brand or Bucilla Tweedmoor
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
96 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, N. Y.
Tel. Baldwin 4204 Fidelina Blinn
Ernest, Your Hairdresser
Baldwin Theatre Bldg., Baldwin, L. I.

CAROLYN'S FASHIONS
124 Seaman Ave. Formerly "Junior Shop"
New Fall Models $3.95 Up
Sizes 14-20. Odd sizes.
Dresses made to order at popular Prices.

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Residing
All Work Guaranteed
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
3 Elmwood St. Tel. Baldwin 5360

FAR ROCKAWAY

RUBY LANE STORES
Curtains—Blankets
Draperies—Underwear
1048 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

To Monitor Readers
A SPECIAL PRICE
ON BENDIX WASHERS
WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE
Radios, Refrigerators, Victrolas
Gas Ranges, Washers, Oil Burners
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

GRACE ROSENBERG SYD SHAPIRO
announce
THE OPENING OF THE
Sweet Bar
CHOCOLATES—COOKIES
NUTS—GIFTS
497 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 1362

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For
'blue coal'
CALL CULLEN FOR CLEAN COAL
at
INDEPENDENCE 3-4100 STILLWELL 4-0600
CULLEN FUEL CO., Inc.
Yard—Sanford Ave. and Delong St.
Flushing, L. I.
Yards: Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens
Deliveries Over the Entire City

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

FALL and WINTER
DRESSES and HATS
Dresses .....$3.95 to $39.75
Hats .....3.50 to 7.50
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd. at Bowne
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS BUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-6977 Fl 9-6957

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

Select a NEW Washer
Westinghouse
General Electric
A B C—Thor
SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 SO. MAIN ST. FREE. 5414
Open evenings till 10

BARASCH'S
Specializes in Underwear Boys' and Girls' Outfitters
61 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

WEIMAR MOSER MANUFACTURING JEWELERS
Established 1890
63 S. MAIN STREET Ph. Freeport 2-R
Fine Jewelry and Watches
Gifts that Please

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
PERMANENT WAVES
$5 and up
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2320
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main St., Freeport Over Weiss

RIEMER'S
Tel. Free. 913 27 So. Main St.
FROSTED FOODS
Special this week
Raspberries 20c a Box

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

F. W. GOBLE
Painting—Decorating
Paper Hanging
55 Queen St., Roosevelt, N. Y.
TEL. FREE. 3386

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Chapeau Bar
Distinctive Millinery
COMPLETE PRICE RANGE
Kayser and Trim Fit Hosiery
Hand Bags
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Harriette Ligety
...Corsetiere...
Figure Flattery through properly fitted Corsets and Brassieres, ready made and made to order—Popular Prices
Alterations Free of Charge
123 MIDDLE NECK RD. G. N. 1680

SCHOOL SHOES
Also smart styles for the entire family
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

Phone Great Neck 4688
Elizabeth
Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVING
Free Parking in Rear, Opposite Theatre
107 Middle Neck Road

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1303-M
daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
58 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490

PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

For Your
Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DAINTEE
Largest selection of Bags, Gloves and Costume Jewelry in every price range, $1 to $10. "Daintee Girl" Hosiery—an unusual hose at 74c pr.; 3 pr. $2.15.
37-33 82ND STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS
880 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

RADIO REPAIRS
A. E. DANIEL'S
Electrical Supplies
Sales and Service
86-01 Roosevelt Ave. NE. 9-3066

george arthur co.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
CLEANERS
DYERS
TAILORS
Furs Remodeled
83-23 37TH AVE. HAV. 4-5503

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358
NEWTOWN 9-6731-6732—6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILOR, DRESSMAKER and FURRIER
Coats, Suits and Dresses made to order. New Fall and Winter fashions and materials now on display. Consult us about your remodeling and altering problems. Yes! We do French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing for Ladies and Gentlemen.
A. A. MANCINELLI
80-09 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 4-6530

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-2968

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

THE BON-TON
8971 165TH STREET
Misses and Women's
Outer Apparel
Around the Corner From Valencia Theatre
Republic 9-8330

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LYNBROOK

Inexpensive Hats
with an
Expensive Look
Always at one low price
$1.89
Always New and Up-to-Date!
BOBBEN SHOPS
5 Corners, Merrick Road

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
DAVID COPPERFIELD
WOOL SLACK and COAT SWEATER ENSEMBLE
6.95
A Talon Zipper Coat Sweater with Zip Pocket and Double Elbow—and a Fit-Zip Talon-fastened slack to complete the outfit—a thoroughly sensible ensemble for the school fellow. Sizes 12 to 20.
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN. 6327

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Distributors for Goodyear TIRES, TUBES *and* BATTERIES
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851

Our Make of Chocolates and Old Time Candy
MUELLER'S
82 Atlantic Avenue

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HERMANN ZINN
Orders Promptly Delivered
77 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 2454

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3428

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

ONLY AN EXPERT FURRIER SHOULD CARE FOR YOUR FURS
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
96-11 Springfield Blvd. **FURS** Queens Village MI-7-0527

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery Gloves
Lingerie Sportswear
216-13 Jamaica Avenue

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts
at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-1937

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Food for Halloween Parties
JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 JAMAICA AVE.
RICH. HILL 2-4001

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose — Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S
BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Toys—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

D. G. DE MOTT CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New Homes for Sale
Or Will Build to Order
492 Morris Avenue Tel. RVC 806

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

If it is
NEW OR USED TIRES, BATTERIES
GAS, OR AUTO REPAIRS
You Need
Phone Us Mamaroneck 699
Fenimore Cooper Service
Post Road at Fenimore Road

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Berèy
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
Beautiful Furs custom built to your measure in styles becoming to you
49 Prospect Ave. Oakwood 2554

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School
Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

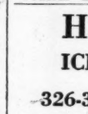
TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
168 Myrtle Blvd. Larchmont, N. Y.

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

For Christmas Suggestions
Consult
D. W. SIMPSON
JEWELER
Serving New Rochelle and Vicinity for Over a Quarter of a Century
496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE 2379

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You Buy
DIAMONDS
Let Your Confidence
Be Your Guide!
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
565 Main Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Walk-Over and Matrix
Fine Shoes for
Men and Women
Kramer Shoe Shops
476 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

CORSETS
Fitted by Expert Corsetiere
LINGERIE ROBES
HOSIERY
HUNTLEY'S
184 North Ave., New Rochelle
(Opp. Arnold Constable)

CLINTON SWEET SHOPPE
NEW ROCHELLE 9482
• Fountain Service • Periodicals
• Newspapers • Toilet Articles
154 NORTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmrdarh's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

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PARKSIDE SHOP GOWNS
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Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
Open Evenings Until 9:30; Wed. 6 P. M.

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

HARDWARE
House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
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May & Schaaf Co.
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We carry Monitor advertised products and also invite you to try our
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TELEPHONE SHORE ROAD 8-6677
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544 86th Street Nr. Fort Hamilton Pkwy.

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BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
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CARLINO BROS.
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Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.
RE 3-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

NEW DORP

O. LACHENAUER
DELICATESSEN
FANCY GROCERIES
40 Sixth Street, New Dorp, S. I.
Orders delivered promptly
CALL DON. 6-0146

We Telegraph Flowers
MORAVIAN Florist
XAVIER KIRCHOFFER, Prop.
2286 RICHMOND ROAD, NEW DORP, S. I.
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Fresh cut flowers—Potted plants
Floral Designs for All Occasions

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Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
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Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
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PELHAM

PELHAM 0380
A. ARCHIGIAN
INTERIOR DECORATION
UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
Antiques Restored
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
Irresistible Fabrics Modest Prices
197 Sparks Ave. Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PORT CHESTER

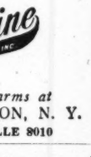
KNIT-TEX
BRITISH TWEED TOPCOATS
$30
I. GOLDBERG & SON
29-31 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

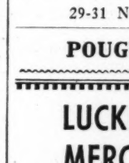
LUCKEY'S New MERCHANDISE COUPON BOOK PLAN
The modern method of time payment on your small purchases, too.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY
SHOP
31 Market Street
Men's Furnishings
of the Better Kind

FLEMING'S
YOUR MEN'S STORE
FALL CLOTHES
For All Young Men
We are ready for Fall. Are you?
COR. CANNON AND LIBERTY STS.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair


SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Men's SUITS
Correctly Cleaned— Carefully Pressed
Phone 644 542 Main St.


Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

ROCHESTER

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AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

"Rochester's Oldest, Most Dependable Jewelers"
The SUNDERLIN Co.
Established 113 Years
76 EAST AVE.

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and
LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78—7380

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE * FLORHIDE * WATERSPAR * SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc.

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
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INC.
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CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

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Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
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ROCHESTER N Y

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J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

NEW YORK

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

GLADFORD HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Wave Connoisseurs
Specializing in the latest methods
Call Scarsdale 6136 for your appointment
18 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Charles J. Goyert & Co.,
Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3736
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

TOD
Our SPECIAL collection of half sizes is very complete
14½ to 24½
with shorter sleeves shorter skirts, wider hip, larger armholes, fuller top sleeves and fuller back.
SPENCER PLACE SCARS. 2882

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

ENNA JETTICK
$5 to $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY N Y.

SYRACUSE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barnes
Flower
Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

H. A. HYDE
Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
ESTABLISHED 1881
New Hats—Beautiful, flattering. Rich black and vital fall colors. Prices $1.95 to $12.50
Mabel Hyde Tallman 435 South Warren

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre

Established 1927 TELEPHONE 6457
The LAKESIDE PRESS
FOUR BRUNSWICK ROAD
Distinctive Printing Service
Commercial and Social Printing
Christmas Cards

NEW YORK

TROY
(Continued)

"Sure-Fit" Knit SLIP COVERS for Chairs, $2.95; for Sofas, $4.95; fit like real upholstery.
FREARS TROY, N. Y.

WINTHROP S. MORRISON
Antiques
Estate and Insurance Appraisals
533 Second Ave. Telephone North 216
Troy, New York

For Complete Line of
Dairy Products
Call North Troy 56
Anderson Dairy Farms
ROUTE 40
Buy your Ice Cream at our Dairy

UTICA

Slip Covers $29.75
For sofa and chair, expertly tailored of Chesham crashes in colorful floral patterns. Self welted seams and kick pleated ruffles. Give your livingroom a handsome new decorative touch with these good looking slip covers made in our own workrooms.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies

Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4 5139

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y Ph. 4-0320

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

So Many Beautiful
COAT COLORS
You don't have to buy a black coat, this season, unless you really want to! Choose at Empsall's from beige, Tunis blue, burnt sugar, moss or mystery green, wine, plum or blackberry . . $25 to $79.50.
Empsall's

Special Values
During National Retail Grocers Week
October 16-21
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the BEST to make the BEST
108 Franklin St. Phone 4141

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

For the Best in Beauty Service

Visit
Maison Jean
BEAUTY SALON
Phone W. P. 10447
250 Main St. White Plains

The new models and materials are now ready for selection for your
FALL SUIT or COAT *Projansky's*
Ladies' Custom Tailors, Furriers
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3300

DRUSS-ROEMER
PHARMACIES
Candies—Ice Cream—Toiletries
Fountain Lunch
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free delivery service

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
MAMARONECK N Y.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Our PERMANENTS make "A Lovelier You"
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3013

YONKERS

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologists
Experts in Permanent Waving
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6435

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577
SPECIALS WED. AND SAT.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1 Manor House Square Nepp. 508—509

Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Call Yonkers 9155 to order
Dairy Products for Every Meal

EDWARD C. PARRFUS SHOES
FLORSHEIM WALK-OVER
FOOT-REST
Fitted the right way by X-Ray
Telephone Nepperhan 2630
2 Manor House Square

SEE OUR NEW FALL COATS AND DRESSES
ROSE-CAMILE
DRESS SHOPPE
425 South Broadway, Tel. Yon. 824

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

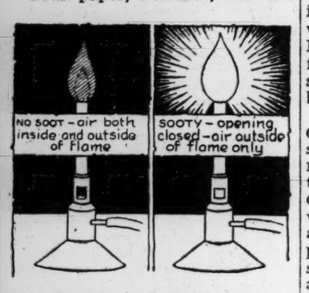
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Smoke Is, and Where It Goes When It Disappears Into the Air?

If you hold a sheet of paper above the flame of a candle, or of a lighted match, the paper will become smudged. This smudge is made up of particles of smoke that have collected upon the paper. Smoke is made up of minute specks of unburned carbon, or soot.

Your paper, however, will not soot up if held similarly over the pale blue flame of a gas burner or over the colorless flame of a spirit lamp. Again, the paper will smudge over a freshly-built coal or wood fire, but not over the same fire after it has burned down to a glowing bed of coals.



The secret of why some flames and fires produce soot and others do not, lies in the efficiency of the burning. If all the carbon burns, no soot forms. The yellow flames of the match or candle do not get sufficient air (with its needed oxygen in the center or heart of the flame, to burn all of the carbon, of which grease, wood, and coal are largely made. The tiny flecks of unburned carbon form the sooty smoke from these flames.

In blue or colorless flame, as in the gas burner with its plentiful supply of air, the flame is very efficient. If the air supply becomes clogged or blocked, even a gas flame will become yellow and sooty. This may be seen readily in the Bunsen burner, shown in the accompanying sketch. There is an adjustable opening in the base of the burner pipe which controls the amount of air which is mixed with the gas. This opening makes it possible for air to be inside as well as outside the burner flame. But if this opening is closed, the flame will change from a pale blue smokeless one to a flame that is bright yellow and quite sooty.

As smoke rises in billows from chimneys and from train and steamship smokestacks, it is carried up by the ascending hot air that accompanies it. The flecks of carbon become more and more widely separated in the open air; and the smoke thins until it apparently disappears. However, the smoke particles are not really gone, as any smoky-city housewife will tell you, for they come back to earth to settle at last on window ledges, curtains, furniture, and what-not.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Vocations

Advertising Blotter

One day while I was working as a clerk in a small hotel in a college town, a young man came up to the desk and explained that he was a college student and solicited our advertisement. He displayed a large blotter, the size of a desk top, on which appeared the various advertisements of the village tradespeople, such as tailoring shops, beauty parlors, tea rooms, a dress shop, and so forth. These were attractively arranged, and the prices varied according to the size of the space.

At the beginning of the school year, a blotter is placed on the desk of each student, so that he is immediately and constantly informed as to where his needs may be supplied. This is proving to be a profitable way of meeting the young man's financial need.—M. J. S., Drexel Hill, Pa.

Party Fun

A Was an Apple Pie

Players sit in a circle and, one after another, add a verb beginning with the next succeeding letter of the alphabet. For example: "A was an apple pie"; "A ate it"; "B bought it"; "C cooked it"; "D dunked it"; and so on through the alphabet.

Many amusing answers can be thought up to correspond with the wanted letters of the alphabet.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Little Chauncey

"Did I tell you about the jam I got into yesterday?"

Parliamentary Practice

Substitute an Amendment

Question: A work on parliamentary law says, describing a substitute motion: "It (a substitute) is a first amendment and is treated as such." Another writer says: "A substitute is a first amendment to the motion and therefore cannot be made while other amendments are pending." Please explain.

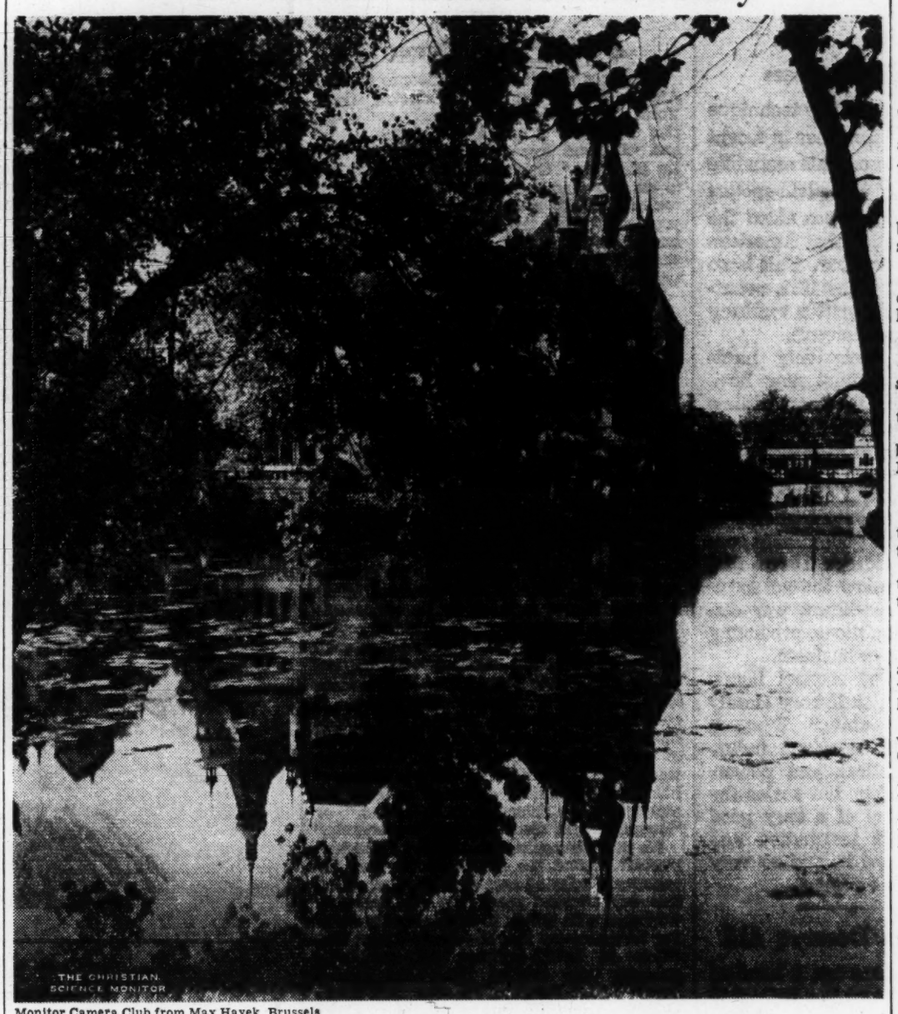
If a main motion is before an assembly, with a first amendment and a secondary amendment pending, would it be in order to offer a substitute to take the place of the whole proposition—that is, both the main motion and the two amendments?

Answer: No, not if the primary and secondary amendments are both pending—that is, not voted on. A motion to substitute is an adaptation of one of the forms of the motion to amend. These forms are (1) To add or insert, (2) to strike out, (3) to strike out and insert. The motion to substitute is simply the application of (3) above to the entire motion. Thus, while a main motion is pending and also a motion to amend it by striking out a word or words, it is manifestly not in order to move another primary amendment to strike out all the words and insert new words. The first primary amendment must be settled before it would be in order to move another amendment—to substitute, in this case.

While a primary amendment is pending, it is in order to offer a secondary amendment. This must deal only with the change proposed in the primary amendment. Thus, a secondary amendment may not be in the nature of a substitute unless the primary amendment also is a complete substitute for the main motion. To illustrate: Assume that a club is considering ways to raise funds. A motion is made "to give a lecture and ask Mr. A to make the address." In the ensuing discussion, it occurs to some that it might be better to assess the members. This may be offered as a substitute for the main motion. Suppose, however, that a primary amendment has previously been offered "to strike out Mr. A and insert Mr. B." Then, the proposal to assess the members cannot be moved as a primary amendment or substitute for the main motion; nor can it be moved as a secondary amendment or substitute for the primary amendment deals only with the change from Mr. A to Mr. B.

Now, suppose that the pending primary amendment is settled. Regardless of whether or not it is voted to change from Mr. A to Mr. B the way is open to move the substitute, "that we assess the members." Furthermore, since this is a complete change of the wording of the main motion, it would now be in order to move as a secondary amendment another complete change; as, for instance, "that we give a concert." This illustration, necessarily brief, does not cover all the many possibilities suggested by the circumstances, but it may serve to show the fundamental involved.

When Reflection Reveals Hidden Beauty



Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Brussels

The interesting turrets of the Agricultural Museum, Budapest, are mirrored on this placid stream.

A Verse for Today . . .

Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.—I JOHN 4:11.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The film "The Rains Came" opened in New York to an accompaniment of the heaviest thunderstorm in months. Amazing fellows, these press agents!

Punch ©: Visitors to London were surprised to find the National Gallery closed. In case of rain, we understand, the public can take advantage of the nearest A. R. P. shelter.

Portland Oregonian: A perpetual motion machine shown in Moscow stopped after half an hour. Just the thing, one would think, for anyone needing some temporary perpetual motion.

Daily Quotation

CHEERFULNESS or joyfulness is the atmosphere under which all things thrive.
—RICHTER

The "Grand" Canyon

The Grand Canyon is a gorge 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide, and is 6,300 feet below the level of the plateau—a depth maintained for about 50 miles, which surpasses that of any other canyon in the world.

In Lighter Vein

Poor Specimens

"Your parson seems to be a very dogmatic sort of man, Mr. Verger!"

"No, not very; he's only got two, and both of them's mongrels."—Aussie.

Experienced

"I guess my father must have been a pretty mischievous boy," said one youngster.

"Why?" inquired the other.

"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask when he wants to know what I have been doing."

Sh-h!

Little Daughter: "Why is father singing so much tonight?"

Mother: "He is trying to sing the baby to sleep."

Little Daughter: "Well, if I was baby I'd pretend I was asleep."—Purple Parrot.

Now It Can Be Told

"I wonder what passport photographers are doing, now that traveling is restricted."

"Well, I'm not sure, but it looks to me as if they all got jobs in television broadcasting."

Question of Weight

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman, were arguing as to which of their respective countries had the lightest men.

The Irishman, full tilt at the obvious, led with: "We have men of Cork."

The Scotsman: "Yes, but we have men of Ayr."

"But," said the cockney, "we have lightermen on the Thames." It was enough!—Budget Exchange.

Demand and Supply

"Am doze bells ringin' for fire?" asked old Uncle Caesar of Young Tiberius.

"No, Uncle," answered young Tibe, "dey's got plenty ob fire already, an' now de bells am ringin' for water."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Strange Prohibition

In Exodus 34:26 the Hebrews were expressly forbidden to "seethe [i. e., boil] a kid in his mother's milk"; and up until quite recently it appears that no really satisfactory explanation of this apparently strange rule had been offered.

Within the last few years, however, very ancient inscriptions have been unearthed in Syria at what is now called Ras Shamra, but which was known to the early Canaanites as Ugarit. Among other things, these texts bring out the fact that "boiling a kid in milk was a Canaanite ritualistic practice" ("The Biblical Archaeologist": Vol. II, No. 1, page 7). This being the case, we can readily understand that the Hebrew lawgiver would deprecate any such practice as savoring of the primitive rites of the pagan Canaanites, who, according to Exodus 33:2, were to be driven out before the advance of the Israelite tribes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Moving Day

Los Angeles

It was a big day for the little family—that day a while back when they moved into their own little home. There were days of planning and packing, and things like water and gas and electricity to be attended to, so that the big morning was faced by a somewhat worn mother and father, and by two youngsters, who with the spotted dog "Terry," were stowed away safely among the household goods to make the eventful trip out the broad boulevard and over the hill and down the little lane to their new home.

Such a pretty little lane, it was, lined on each side by small white cottages, picket fences, green-shuttered windows, pansy and tulip beds, and pale green Japanese cypress trees with their gentle "swish-swish."

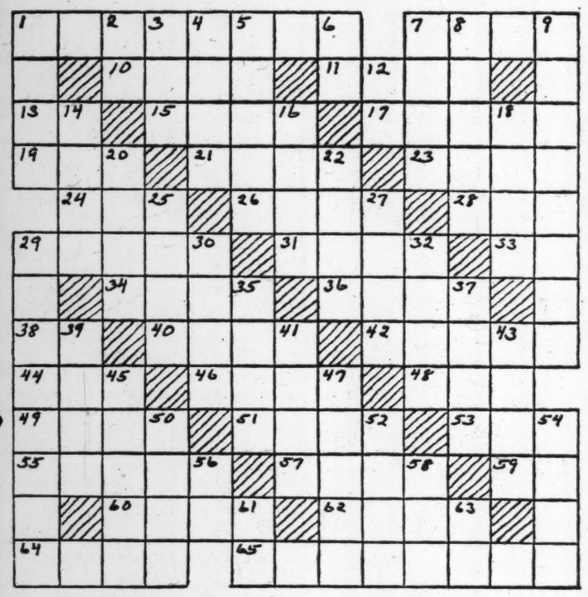
Up the walk they ran. And to their surprise, there on their very own door sill rested a sizable box bearing a single block-printed word, "LUNCH."

Eager hands opened it—and what a lunch it was indeed! Sandwiches, salads, a pot of baked beans, pickles and olives, and an apple pie! There were other things too numerous to mention—so lavish a "lunch" that several meals were made of it during the first two days of getting settled.

There still remains the heart-warming memory of that happy surprise, and the way two friends expressed their well wishes. A house warming indeed!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—_____ De Koven composed "Robin Hood."
7—Pieman, whom Simple Simon met, was bound for what place?
10—What word is used to punctuate telegrams?
11—What gem presents a peculiar play of colors?
13—Savanah River forms a boundary between Georgia and what State (abbr.)?
15—What illustrator is also famous for his marionettes?
17—If you visited Drogheda, whom would you see?
19—Do Scots pet, don, or eat gundy?
21—What is a seaport city on island of Hawaii?
23—What is a town of eastern Uruguay?
24—A certain kind of railway car pulled by cables is called a pig, cat, or owl—which?
26—What is name of third Gospel?
28—Point of a pen is what?
29—What is name of a city and county of Texas?
31—What is a river of Irish Free State?
33—Toward.
34—What is a common harrier of Australasia and part of East Indies?
36—Who was a prophetess of tribe of Asher (Luke 2:36)?
38—Where is Winston-Salem (abbr.)?
40—What is home of a Bedouin?
42—What city was destroyed by fire from heaven?
44—Mountain pass is what?
46—What is a gray plaid used by shepherds in south of Scotland?
48—In plastering, what do you call finishing coat?
49—Where is Tooele?
51—What is one of sections of a sectional bookcase?
53—Nothing.
55—What is religion of the Moslems?
57—What is a city of Oklahoma?
59—Canton, China, is a delta of what river?
60—What dynasty in Chinese history is noted for its works of art?
62—"A wise son maketh a _____ father."
64—What mammal has webbed flipperlike limbs?
65—What character in "Pilgrim's Progress" is overcome by Christian in Valley of Humiliation?

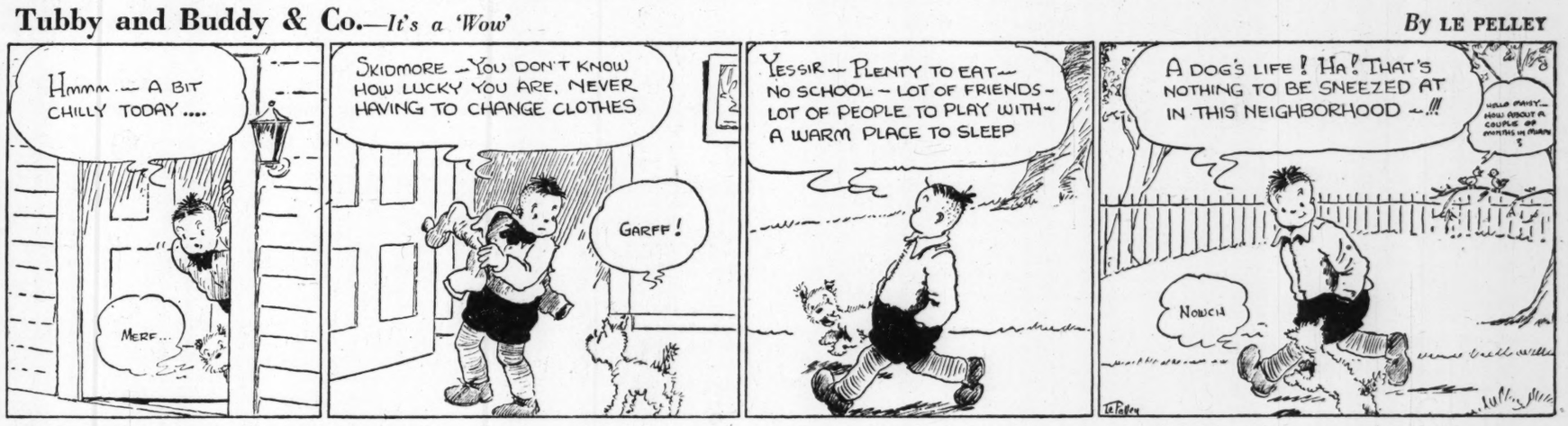
Down

1—What wild blossom is State flower of North Dakota?
2—Guineas (abbr.).
3—In speaking of Biblical Kinah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
4—Lamech was father of whom?
5—In what month was Anatole France born?
6—Act.
7—What is any tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes?
8—A foreigner is what?
9—Who was Solomon's successor?
12—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
14—What is a point of land jutting out into the sea?
16—What is used for uniting substances?
18—Narrow aperture or window is what?
20—What do watches, hearts, and meters do?
22—Gumbo is what?
25—What ruminant has hollow horns?
27—What German river flows to the Danube?
29—What flightless birds would you see in the Antarctic?
30—Who was son of 4 Down?
32—Seth was father of whom?
35—Two-toed sloth is what?
37—What is a seaport of southwestern Arabia?
39—What animals are mentioned in rhyme about St. Ives?
41—What would you get from a sambuke?
43—What is Cornelia Skinner's middle name?
45—What is capital of island of Majorca?
47—Wild dog of Australia is what?
50—What do you call frozen raindrops?
52—Receptacle for money is what?
54—What animal is said to be not so fierce as they paint him?
56—What is symbol for manganese?
58—What is a river of Sweden flowing to Gulf of Bothnia?
61—In what State is Americus (abbr.)?
63—Symbol for dysprosium is what?

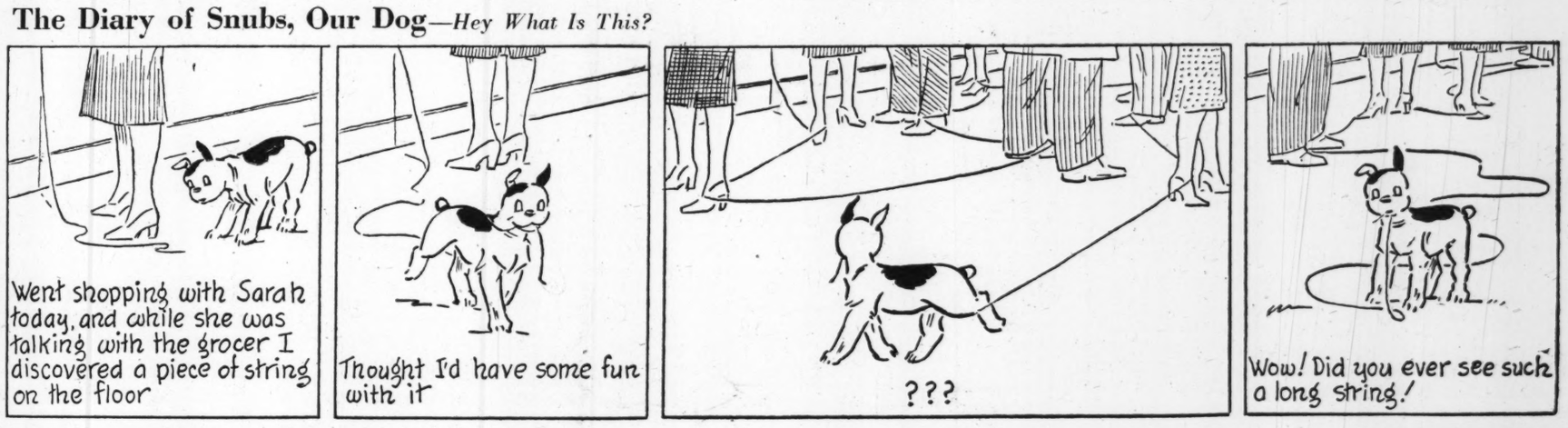
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a 'Wow'*

By LE PELLEY


Hmmm — A BIT CHILLY TODAY....
MERF...
SKIDMORE — YOU DON'T KNOW HOW LUCKY YOU ARE, NEVER HAVING TO CHANGE CLOTHES
GARFF!
YESSIR — PLENTY TO EAT — NO SCHOOL — LOT OF FRIENDS — LOT OF PEOPLE TO PLAY WITH — A WARM PLACE TO SLEEP
A DOG'S LIFE! HA! THAT'S NOTHING TO BE SNEEZED AT IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD —!!!
HOW ABOUT A COUPLE OF MONTHS IN MIAMI?
NOWICH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey What Is This?*


Went shopping with Sarah today, and while she was talking with the grocer I discovered a piece of string on the floor
Thought I'd have some fun with it
???
Wow! Did you ever see such a long string!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Signs Up*

By THE HAGERS

AMONG THE DUCKS WHO STOPPED WITH ME WAS TOMMY CANVASBACK. SAID HE,
"WADDLES, IT WON'T BE LONG, YOU KNOW, UNTIL DRAKEVILLE HAS ICE AND SNOW.
NOW WHY DON'T YOU MIGRATE THIS YEAR," AND SEE THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE?
"I'VE NEVER JOINED A FLOCK IN FLIGHT, BUT IF THERE'S ROOM FOR ME—ALL RIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Housing—'Round and 'Round

The American Federation of Labor in its convention at Cincinnati voted to urge the next session of Congress to pass an $800,000,000 supplemental appropriation for low-rent housing.

At almost the same time the United States Department of Justice was obtaining in the District of Columbia an indictment against officials of the Teamsters and Truck Drivers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, for allegedly violating the antitrust laws by obstructing work on Government buildings in Washington in the course of a jurisdictional strike.

On the same day also, a professor of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was telling a national meeting of chemical engineers that a livable $2,000 home would be obtainable in the United States except for building "rackets," the slow pace of prefabrication, and the lack of standardization in building codes and materials.

These simultaneous incidents illustrate a few of the complex factors that are playing upon the public housing situation in the United States. Naturally, organized labor would like to have the jobs represented in the extension of the United States Housing Administration program, for which an $800,000,000 appropriation was close to passage last summer. Yet labor costs are among the items that raise the price of some housing projects above the $1.50 per square foot which the Federal Government has undertaken to subsidize, and the least defensible of labor costs are those occasioned by strikes over which unions shall have certain borderline jobs.

These are not the only costs on which to whittle, as indicated by the Technology professor's list, to which could be added land in the case of public housing projects, and financing and taxes when people build their own homes.

But to return to the jurisdictional strikes question, it would seem that these squabbles could and should be settled in organized labor's own household. Yet when the Federation made a ruling in a long-standing dispute between the teamsters and brewery workers, the losers obtained a court injunction against enforcement of the award.

All these things go to show that solution of the housing problem in America is not a simple question for which there is some one panacea but that it depends on the harmonious blending of many economic forces. It is worthy of the best talent and attention the United States can bring to bear upon it, for the character of a nation's housing is an important element in the measure of its civilization.

Neighbors' Opinions

Naturally the British and French think they are in the right. Probably few Germans would admit that Germany is not in the right. Wars are made up of two sides fighting "defensively," and both supposedly for justice. People in neutral countries grow ever more wary of accepting the interpretations of belligerents. But for light on the present struggle in Europe, citizens of distant States can turn to the opinions of observers in nearby neutral States as one test of the claims and counterclaims of the belligerents.

An Antwerp paper carries a letter signed by Belgian writers which states the vast majority of Belgians have taken sides in the war "which the spirit of aggression of Hitler Germany has imposed" on Europe. Belgians, these writers say, hope to keep clear of the conflict but are "at heart in accord with the high reasons of international justice and final European pacification which have inspired the action of Great Britain and France."

Transport workers in Holland are reported as "standing by" democracy. Norwegian workers see in National Socialism a source of "suppression of the labor movement, of democracy and of civilization." Swedish workers speak of the "sacrifices" their democratic brothers are making on their behalf.

The Swiss guard carefully all statements which might bring their neutrality into question but state they are ready to defend their independence. This, like the independence of other small European States, is certainly not menaced by the Allies.

Possibly the views of the people in small neutral States would make an effective addition to the campaign of pamphleteering which Britain has been carrying on in Germany from the air. "If you can't take our word for it, listen to that of your nearer neighbors," a new pamphlet might begin.

Everybody's Business

The very modern publicity technique known as public relations has in recent weeks executed a coup. This erstwhile "voice with a smile," in a plain-spoken and convincing manner, has aided the debunking of the notion that American industry is hungry for war. This is no small achievement. Since 1918, countless words have been written marking industrialists as war-mongers.

Even with the excessively hard-headed, the reasons must now have registered as to why the most pitiless business leader would today detest war. Three ineluctable arguments are these: war demands of the manufacturer huge investments in capital goods necessary to turning out special war supplies; war unleashes on business government controls and immense additional taxes that chop profits down below the net earnings of normal peace-times; war dislocates economic conditions, producing depressions ruinous to business.

The public-relations counsel has a subject this time which is very closely "related" to the "public." When a group such as the American industrialists—keen, practical, and powerful—puts its weight in the scales for peace, that is worthy of a very good press, indeed. It is instructive and heartening that it got it, and so very quickly along so wide a front.

Why Refugees Deserve Aid

Three hundred years ago a band of about a hundred persons in a little ship called the Mayflower landed on a sandy shore at what was later to become Plymouth, Massachusetts. Separatists from the established church of their homeland, they were in search of freedom from harassments and persecution. Their descendants helped give sinew and tradition to America.

Today the political refugee problem is on a larger scale and no less harrowing in some of its details than it was then. The meeting in Washington of the Intergovernmental Committee for Political Refugees emphasizes that some 68,000 refugees from Germany are now in neutral countries—as the Pilgrims stopped in Holland before their flight to the New World—and that at least as many more would like to escape, even at heavy cost, the racial persecution of the Nazi regime.

This is a tremendous task, without blurring the issue or overloading the committee with the assignments proposed by President Roosevelt on the expectation that not merely thousands but millions of persons, possibly 10,000,000 to 20,000,000, will become, in one way or another, refugees as a result of the war in Europe. This recalls the task of which the Nansen committee acquitted itself so notably after the World War.

The true solution of the refugee problem is in new and fairer, more tolerant attitudes which make homelands livable and exodus unnecessary, except in the voluntary search for greater opportunities.

Such movements of populations are necessarily in the nature of pioneering ventures, in which the refugees themselves must expect to conquer some hardships. But the business of resettlement can be made less hazardous and difficult by organization, foresight, and preliminary surveys. Even many of the bravest challengers of the wilderness in American and other history had the backing of companies and governments in established lands.

Surely humanity can afford support for the political refugees today who are willing to become pioneers.

Fleming for Andrews

Commentators have searched at some length the recent history of the Wage-and-Hour law division of the Department of Labor to find a plausible explanation for the resignation of Elmer F. Andrews, who is to be succeeded as administrator by Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming. It may be that the real reason is not so far afield.

The resignation was not sudden; the change has for weeks been known to be in the making. The difficulties of the division in recent wage-hour discussions and regulations have been no more than might be expected in so new and so arduous a task. Mr. Andrews, it may be recalled, gave up a salary of $12,000 a year and a traveling allowance as New York State Industrial Commissioner in order to undertake the job of organizing administration of the Federal Labor Standards Act at a salary of $10,000 a year without traveling allowance. Is it unreasonable to suppose he feels that he has done his job?

The Bookshelf

Whither Anglo-Saxony?

Whatever else it may be, George Catlin's ANGLO-SAXONY AND ITS TRADITION (New York: Macmillan, $3) is a timely and effective offset to "With Malice Toward Some" and "England Expects Every American to Do His Duty." George Catlin's newest book is an able and constructive work of logic and exposition, which analyzes present-day problems under the microscope of realism and objectivity; and seeks to solve them through the common idealism, culture and way of life which he calls "Anglo-Saxony."

While it is true that Mr. Catlin's typewriter indulges in some patent Britishisms and not infrequently uses the broad Oxford "a" (he was a triple prize-man and got his master's degree at New College), in the main his idiom is that of these United States (he was Research Director of the Rockefeller Foundation and a professor at Cornell). So he understands the peculiarities of Amurricans, as well as the idiosyncrasies of the English, and neither gives him much concern.

Mr. Catlin points out that, since the sixteenth century, Anglo-Saxony has been building "a Grand Tradition of human values"; and one must draw the conclusion that he believes this tradition to be menaced almost as much by its own inefficiencies as by the aggressions of the totalitarians. He traces this Tradition through history as being not only Anglo-Saxon, but mixed with Dutch, French, and Danish ideas and ideals. The common denominator is culture and civilization. He sees this Anglo-Saxony, not as empirical save as an empire of culture—"commonwealth with common tradition." He denies that its bonds are of blood or nationality, although he sees the alternative as "blood with a Führer" or "Russians with class and the bureaucrats."

He protests against recitation of "ancient pieties" around the words liberty and democracy, declaring that men and women of this day demand something practical and workable with which to combat brute force. For he maintains that the Anglo-Saxon tradition is held together by something stronger than ties of blood—the eternal bonds of high idealism. He sees these bonds growing stronger with each attempt to pull them apart. He sees a common tradition of law, of morality, of decency, as tightening these bonds. And he sees Anglo-Saxony as strong enough to meet any aggression if only Anglo-Saxony chooses to be strong enough.

The author is wise enough to give credit to the totalitarian regimes for the material betterment of their peoples and he wants the governments of the democracies to do as much for their peoples—and more. He sees Germany pushing along plans for a Nazified United States of Europe, if the western democracies do not evolve a counter plan to stop it. He predicts interestingly that Marxism is counting on a protracted and unvictorious war in Europe, with Russia sitting on the sidelines, following which a vast revolutionary upheaval will put Communism in the saddle of the Old World.

Mr. Catlin proposes, then, a federative United States of the World foundationed on the Wilson plan after the last World War. Like Clarence Streit, in "Union Now" (and the two books are much alike, although it is asserted that each was worked out without reference to the other), he wants the democratic powers, led by the United States and England, to take action now to form a strong coalition of liberty-loving peoples for the dominance of right-idealism over might-ideology.

Here then is a fresh Appeal to Reason, a fresh sermon on Humanism, a fresh goal for Democracy on a practical basis of helping mankind to help himself in his search for the better life. E. B. H.

He Knows Better

Pageantry of Memory

On one of Boston's narrowest streets I passed eager-faced urchins exclaiming over a pair of worn, rusty roller skates.

"Gee!" one boy shrieked. "Looky what I found! Maybe we can clean 'em up and make 'em roll again."

But he was suppressed by his older comrade. "Naw! Can't you see they're played out—no music in 'em any more."

The words took me back along "memory lane." . . . Ah, but there *had* been music in those skates. How keenly I knew the rhythmic hum of ball bearings, not only from new skates, but old, well-oiled favorites. And linked with that characteristic melody is the gentle but persistent swish-swish of "lightning boxes" on parade. . . .

* * *

Our "lightning boxes" were Venetian gondolas, palaces of color, carrying us into the realm of fantasy and dreams. By day they were, in reality, ordinary cardboard boxes, with window panes of brightly-hued tissue paper, or colored silks. The store clerks in our small town supplied the boxes for these nightly illuminations. They were, indeed, our most cherished friends, accustomed to the caprices and demands of children. Never did they weary of searching that mysterious depth beneath the counter from which our treasures appeared. Always that tense moment when one might hear, "Sorry, no boxes today," but usually the clerk shortened our suspense and brought out a variety of containers, varying from pin tray and thread size to shoe boxes. And the twinkle in his eye, as we mumbled a hasty thanks, told us that he understood our delight and haste.

At home we were busy making flour and water paste, spreading out our precious colored papers, silks, and ribbons, searching for crayons of desired color. Then windows of varying size and shape were designed and cut in the sides and ends of our boxes, the shape of moon, star, fruit, flower, or other symbol, according to the ingenuity of the artist. Bright panes were pasted into place, and the long twine firmly fixed at one end of our "boat." Painstakingly placed in the center of the float, was a treasured bit of candle, frequently a twisted colored stub from last year's Christmas tree.

* * *

At night, illuminated with the flickering candlelight, and trailed by the long, knotted bits of twine, these boxes became resplendent palaces of wondrous light, floating behind tuneful skates. The greater the distance between luminous windows and the whirr of racing wheels, the more magical the illusion.

In southern Illinois where we lived, the gradually deepening dusk was a pensive, thoughtful twilight, a moment of expectant waiting. Even the birds were hushed, seeking some long promised gift, and the cicadas in the tall trees ceased their incessant shrill cries. It was in that twilight hour that the youngsters gathered for the evening's enjoyment, forming a parade of some twenty or thirty gondolas, weaving colored ribbons about the square. Merrily we tick-tacked in varying pitch over the concrete. What music to our ears, what majestic splendor to our eyes! Faster and faster our skates clicked their merry tune, swifter and swifter the gondolas of light and color floated on and on, pursuing the multi-colored sparks struck by our gliding steel wheels.

* * *

And as our streamers of light went on, farther and farther, faster and faster, there was no country too distant, no land too foreign for this enchantment. No boundaries, no hindrances—the world lay before us. Those boxes fostered artistry and ingenuity, and so satisfied creative instincts, besides bringing the joy of comradeship. What color they gave to autumn evenings! . . . All too soon persistent voices re-echoed throughout the neighborhood, calling us home.

Few children elsewhere seem to have heard of "lightning boxes." They were probably peculiar to our town. Possibly they would seem crude to youngsters with illuminated electric trains and sidewalk motorcars. But to us they were magic carpets, keys of adventure to all that lay ahead. M. L. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

American Craftsmanship

By Frank L. Perrin

Not until the first faint signs of a national emergency appeared upon the horizon did an authoritative voice sound what may prove to be a convincing warning to American labor and to industry as well. Industry is informed that there is need for the immediate expansion of the apprentice system and the training of more workers in the skilled trades if the country is to be prepared to play a major part in the defense program. The warning comes, naturally enough, from the Army and Navy Munitions Board and is voiced by Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison and Assistant Secretary Johnson.

It is pointed out that in recent years the training of apprentices in the skilled trades has fallen far below the requirements for normal replacements. This is not news to those who have been in a position to observe or to those who have taken the pains to inform themselves of actual conditions. Many have been inclined to condemn the tendency of American boys to pursue those studies only which will prepare them for so-called white collar jobs. We have seen produced, as a result of this tendency, too many bond salesmen, clerks, and far too many who have failed to find employment except in CCC camps or at wages inadequate to meet their needs.

* * *

Perhaps it has not been realized that many of the boys and young men who have fitted themselves for positions already filled have felt that they had no choice in the matter. Possibly hundreds of thousands of them would have preferred to follow the inclination to perfect themselves as artisans or craftsmen. Of course it is true that the technical schools and colleges have prepared hundreds for useful work as supervisors and superintendents, as draftsmen and designers. Such contributions are valuable and actually indispensable.

But these men who have attained a high degree of proficiency have not met the need now so convincingly expressed. The assembly line in automobile factories does not prepare boys and men to do the work which can only be done by hands trained to do more than routine work.

* * *

It is no secret, of course, that the apprentice system in nearly every skilled industry has for several decades been regulated arbitrarily by the labor unions. Quite naturally it was assumed, when it became possible for labor unions to dictate the terms of employment in the shops and industries where they were powerful enough to enforce their demands, that it would be wise and advantageous to regulate, at its source, the supply of material to become available in the future. Even if it is conceded that a chief consideration was to insure excellence in the quality of apprentices and journeymen, it can hardly be denied that one objective was the protection of the jobs of those already gainfully employed. For the moment it may be agreed that both these objectives have been gained. Wage scales have risen progressively in most of the skilled trades. Working schedules have been shortened, and in many cases those employed have been protected against unreasonable dismissal.

* * *

But it is interesting, in a time of possible though hopefully a remote emergency, to inspect the record that it may be determined whether or not the price paid, both by labor and by the nation as a whole, has been too great. It is not sufficient that a nation be implemented and equipped to carry on from day to day and from year to year, profiting only by opportunity and uninspired accretion. There should always exist a reserve of strength and initiative sufficient in any emergency. All that has been gained by enforcing a selfish or shortsighted policy may be lost, in a day or in a year by the failure to provide against possible emergencies.

We all, here in the Americas, rest in the none-too-secure hope that there will be no call to arms in the Western World. But there will be demands upon producing industry which must be met if the conflict overseas continues. At the moment, as it is sought to prepare for this call, it is discovered that the man trained to work with his hands in a shop or factory is far more valuable than the man with the diploma. The demand is for skilled personnel. It is anticipated, according to Mr. Edison, that a continuance of this demand will reveal a shortage which will seriously interfere with the present American program.

It should not be insisted that the boys and young men of the United States are responsible for the situation which exists. They have not enjoyed the privilege of free choice. The mistake cannot be rectified in a moment. But the lesson may be useful in the future.

The Wide Horizon

Squeezing the Neutrals

By Joachim Joesten

COPENHAGEN

The position of Europe's small neutrals in the present conflict is far from enviable. There is every indication that these States, in contrast with 1914-18, have little war profit to reap while they may expect to be squeezed ruthlessly by the belligerents.

If the political and military implications of neutrality are subject to diverse interpretation, one could hardly find a more elastic concept than that of "economic neutrality." After only a few weeks of war, the small States have already had plenty of opportunity to find out that what the Germans will accept as economic neutrality will be regarded by the British as being flagrantly un-neutral, and vice versa.

On the eve of the Copenhagen conference of September 18 and 19, which was attended by the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, while Iceland was represented by its envoy in Copenhagen, the Nazi Government, through the agency of "Deutscher Dienst," addressed to the neutrals a pointed official warning.

Since that time, the continued sinking of neutral ships, the classification of wood and wood products as contraband, protests of several Scandinavian governments, and succeeding German pronouncements have underscored the growing complexity of the situation, which the Scandinavians are now discussing at Stockholm.

* * *

The German Government, ran the first official warning, in substance, is acquainted with the contents of diplomatic notes which the British Government has addressed to the Oslo group (which includes, in addition to the above-named five), the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg) on the subject of economic neutrality. In these notes, London has put forward, under threat of force, three essential demands, viz:

(a) that the neutral States, even those who by virtue of their geographical position would be able to carry on unhindered trade with Germany, refrain in future from supplying that country with coal, oil, metals, nitrates and other raw materials for warlike use;
(b) that they commit themselves not to substitute any other products, in their trade with Germany, to the above-mentioned prohibited raw materials;
(c) that they discontinue all transit trade to Germany.

Commenting on these alleged British demands, "Deutscher Dienst" emphatically warned the neutrals against submission to them and wrote, specifically addressing the ministers who were about to meet at Copenhagen to discuss the situation:

> It has been, and still is, Germany's desire to leave the neutral States untouched by the present conflict as far as possible. This our desire should not, however, be considered a sign of weakness or of our willingness to tolerate an un-neutral attitude on the part of these States, even though they were acting under duress.

An unmistakable threat of reprisals, leaving the door wide open even to direct intervention, appears in another passage of the statement: "Fortunately we can say that Germany is not without weapons precisely in the geographical area to which these notes have been addressed."

The "geographical area" was not slow to react to these comminatory tones. From Stockholm, Oslo, and Copenhagen came instantly the most explicit denials of the reception of such notes as described by "Deutscher Dienst." The whole thing, it seems, was deliberately concocted to frighten the participants of the Copenhagen meeting into an anti-British attitude.

All that the British really have asked for, it is stated here, were guarantees against the recurrence of certain practices observed during the last war when Sweden, for example, established itself as Germany's wholesale transoceanic import agent, with Gothenburg taking the place of Hamburg. Before the great war, Sweden had been importing from overseas an average of 11,000 tons of cotton a year, but during the first quarter of 1915 alone she bought no less than 116,000 tons.

* * *

The British move, then, was aimed at abnormal transit traffic while no attempt was made to interfere with normal trade. That is to say, London will not regard the continuation of normal exchanges with Germany as an un-neutral or hostile attitude which calls for reprisals; but of course British ships are none the less instructed to intercept the object of such trade, if it is contraband. Sweden, to cite a case in point, may go on shipping iron ore to Germany (9,000,000 tons in 1938!), without fear of reprisals, but the export harbor of Narvik will be blockaded and the freighters from Lulea may be sunk, when they leave territorial waters.

Germany, on the other hand, is not opposed to the continuation of normal trade with both sides, but she wants this principle also applied to transit. Hence, the position of Holland and Belgium, which under normal conditions are large-scale transit countries to Germany, is distinctly more difficult than that of the Scandinavian countries which ordinarily trade almost exclusively in their own products. But it seems that the Nazis are angry at the British nipping in the bud any attempt at another transit boom through Scandinavia which would in fact be abnormal but might of course, have been camouflaged to make it look normal.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Tribute Justly Deserved

The Gold Medal of the Pan-American League presented to Secretary Hull for his contributions to the cause of Pan-Americanism is no empty honor. The work of the Secretary of State speaks for itself in the new era of friendship and co-operation in the Western Hemisphere. The citations accompanying the award—usually high sounding and fulsome—are in this case merely factual, though not lacking in praise. No one has done more to end the envy and suspicion which separated Latin America from the United States and to build up an association of nations based on trust, goodwill, and peace.

For almost six years Mr. Hull has concentrated his efforts on unifying the Western Hemisphere for trade, for peace, for defense. At Montevideo, at Buenos Aires, at Lima, at Panama he broke down the barriers to international understanding and brought about a community of interest found nowhere else except in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and he accomplished this by friendliness, frankness and complete sincerity.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Consumers vs. Radicals

In urging local advertising clubs to combat critics of advertising, Norman S. Rose, president of the Advertising Federation of America, draws a fine distinction between consumer movements and the campaigns of radicals whose primary object is not to improve advertising but to destroy it.

As Mr. Rose explains, many well-meaning members of the consumer organizations have been the unwitting dupes of the advocates of a new social order. To loosen the stranglehold which the radicals have on these individuals, Mr. Rose suggests that advertising men co-operate with consumers.

The point is well taken. Co-operation between advertising men and consumers would be of mutual benefit to both groups in their efforts to improve advertising.—*Newsdom*, New York.